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ABSTRACT

One of a set of programmed texts specifically designed for college upperclassmen doing research for term papers, this text focuses on psychology related topics, and the examples have been selected with advanced research for academic disciplines in mind. The text emphasizes making critical and evaluative judgments about the materials used and is designed to show the student more than just how and where to find information. It is assumed that the user has a basic knowledge of libraries and a familiarity with fundamental reference works. The first five chapters deal with the basic steps to follow in laying a solid foundation for a research paper including: selecting a topic; using the card catalog, subject catalog and subject headings; and finding bibliographies and periodical articles. The next five chapters focus on adding special touches to the underlying structure developed in the first half of the text. Sources of book reviews and biographical information are covered as well as specialized dictionaries and encyclopedias, statistical reference works, and government documents. The explanation of each new concept is followed by a self-testing problem. Figures showing sample material from the reference works cited are used throughout the text. (DMC)

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RESEARCHING A PAPER IN THE LIBRARY

A Programmed Text

PSYCHOLOGY VERSION

by

Judy McArthur

and

Pat Kenney

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INTRODUCTION

This unit has been designed as an exercise in programmed instruction. If you are unfamiliar with the term, programmed instruction simply means that the material is presented in segments, with questions to see if you understand what you read. The explanation of each new concept is followed by a self-testing problem, and depending upon the answer you choose, you will be directed forward to new material, or backward to review what you have not understood. The unit contains a total of ten chapters, which must be studied in the order in which they are presented. Begin with Chapter 1 and follow the instructions on each page. Read only the pages to which you are directed, and do not skip any chapters. Work at your own pace, and do not worry about whether or not you are progressing at the same rate as others in the class. You may spend a few days to complete the unit, or as long as several weeks. There is no "correct" length of time.

This text is specifically designed for upperclassmen doing research for term papers, and the examples have been selected with advanced research for academic disciplines in mind. The unit is not an introduction to the library such as you might have had in high school or as a college freshman. It will show you more than just how and where to find information; it emphasizes making critical and evaluative judgments about the materials that you uncover. This text presumes that you have a nodding acquaintance with libraries, and are already familiar with such basic things as call numbers, Encyclopedia Britannica, and Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. If you have managed to avoid setting foot in the Library until now, take a private tour, or present yourself at the Reference Desk and confess. A librarian will be glad to show you around and answer your questions.

By the time you complete this unit, you will have acquired skills that will make your life as a student considerably easier. We hope that you will find the learning process interesting and easy as well.

Go on to the next page.

Chapter 1

SELECTING A TOPIC

You have probably noticed by now that the hardest part of writing anything is getting that first paragraph (sometimes even the first sentence) down on paper. Research poses the same kind of situation, in that the hardest part is often just deciding on a topic to write about. Once you know what you want to investigate, you are in business.

Even though it may seem almost self-evident, your first consideration in choosing a topic should be to select an area that interests you. You will have to live with your choice for several weeks of hunting for information, reading and writing. If you can satisfy your own curiosity in the process of fulfilling the assignment, so much the better! You will certainly enjoy the process more, and your interest will provide the motivation and momentum to carry you through the research and writing. You may prefer to research an area related to your major field of study or future career; on the other hand, if you have always wondered why black holes exist in space, a research paper presents a good opportunity for an investigation.

Go on to page 2.

Your second consideration should be whether or not it is possible to cover the topic adequately within the page limit set by your instructor. Keep in mind the difference between writing an essay, which is limited in scope only by your imagination, and a research paper, which must be documented and supported by evidence. No matter how good your intentions, there are some subjects that you can't adequately research and summarize in just a few pages. Whole books have been written about such broad topics as mental illness or personality testing; you won't even be able to scratch the surface in a small research paper. But you could focus on a certain aspect of mental illness such as environmental factors, or on a specific test such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. These small pieces of larger wholes are manageable enough for you to deal with in a research paper. The problem, of course, is how to identify these small manageable parts when your're not yet an expert on the subject.

In most situations, there is an easy way and a hard way to proceed. and research is no exception. We are firm believers in doing things the easy way, and will take every opportunity, in the chapters of this unit, to point out shortcuts and timesavers. The process of selecting a topic is a good place to start saving time. Most of you have probably always used an inefficient method. For example, you are assigned to write a paper for your psychology class, so you check out a stack of books on some broad subject like learning and start reading, hoping to come across something that will give you an idea for a topic. There is nothing wrong with this approach--if you have time on your hands. For those of you who don't, there is a much faster way. You can get a quick and concise overview of a field by consulting a SUBJECT ENCYCLOPEDIA. The subject encyclopedia will show you the whole picture, so that you can then decide which little corner of it to tackle in your research paper.

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Unlike the general encyclopedias (Britannica, Americana) that you have used for years, a subject encyclopedia concentrates on a specific field of knowledge, which it analyzes in much greater depth and detail than you will find in a general encyclopedia. Nearly every area of knowledge is covered by some sort of subject encyclopedia, which may run from one to several volumes. Some useful encyclopedias in psychology are:

Encyclopedia of Psychology	REF BF 31 .E522
The Encyclopedia of Human Behavior	REF BF 31 .G6
International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Neurology	REF RC 334 .I57
Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry/II	REF RC 454 .F74 1976x

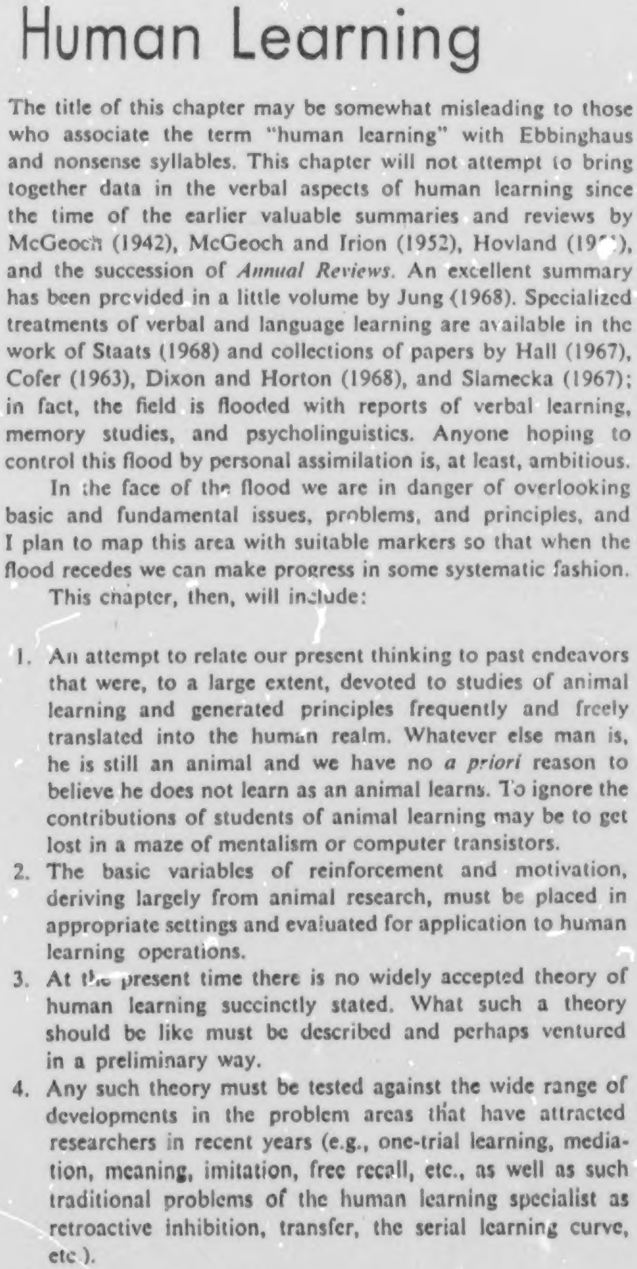
An encyclopedia of broader scope, International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (REF H 40 .A2 I5), also covers psychology and psychiatry.

A subject encyclopedia can help you select a topic by:

- providing an overview of your subject, including history, development and recent trends
- defining the subfields and divisions of the subject, the component parts which make up the whole
- using cross-references to point out the subject's relationship to similar topics

Go on to page 4.

If we go back to our learning example, and look up the subject in Handbook of General Psychology, we find an analytical article which explains the origin of the term and identifies the important elements.



Human Learning

The title of this chapter may be somewhat misleading to those who associate the term "human learning" with Ebbinghaus and nonsense syllables. This chapter will not attempt to bring together data in the verbal aspects of human learning since the time of the earlier valuable summaries and reviews by McGeoch (1942), McGeoch and Irion (1952), Hovland (19[illegible]), and the succession of *Annual Reviews*. An excellent summary has been provided in a little volume by Jung (1968). Specialized treatments of verbal and language learning are available in the work of Staats (1968) and collections of papers by Hall (1967), Cofer (1963), Dixon and Horton (1968), and Slamecka (1967); in fact, the field is flooded with reports of verbal learning, memory studies, and psycholinguistics. Anyone hoping to control this flood by personal assimilation is, at least, ambitious.

In the face of the flood we are in danger of overlooking basic and fundamental issues, problems, and principles, and I plan to map this area with suitable markers so that when the flood recedes we can make progress in some systematic fashion.

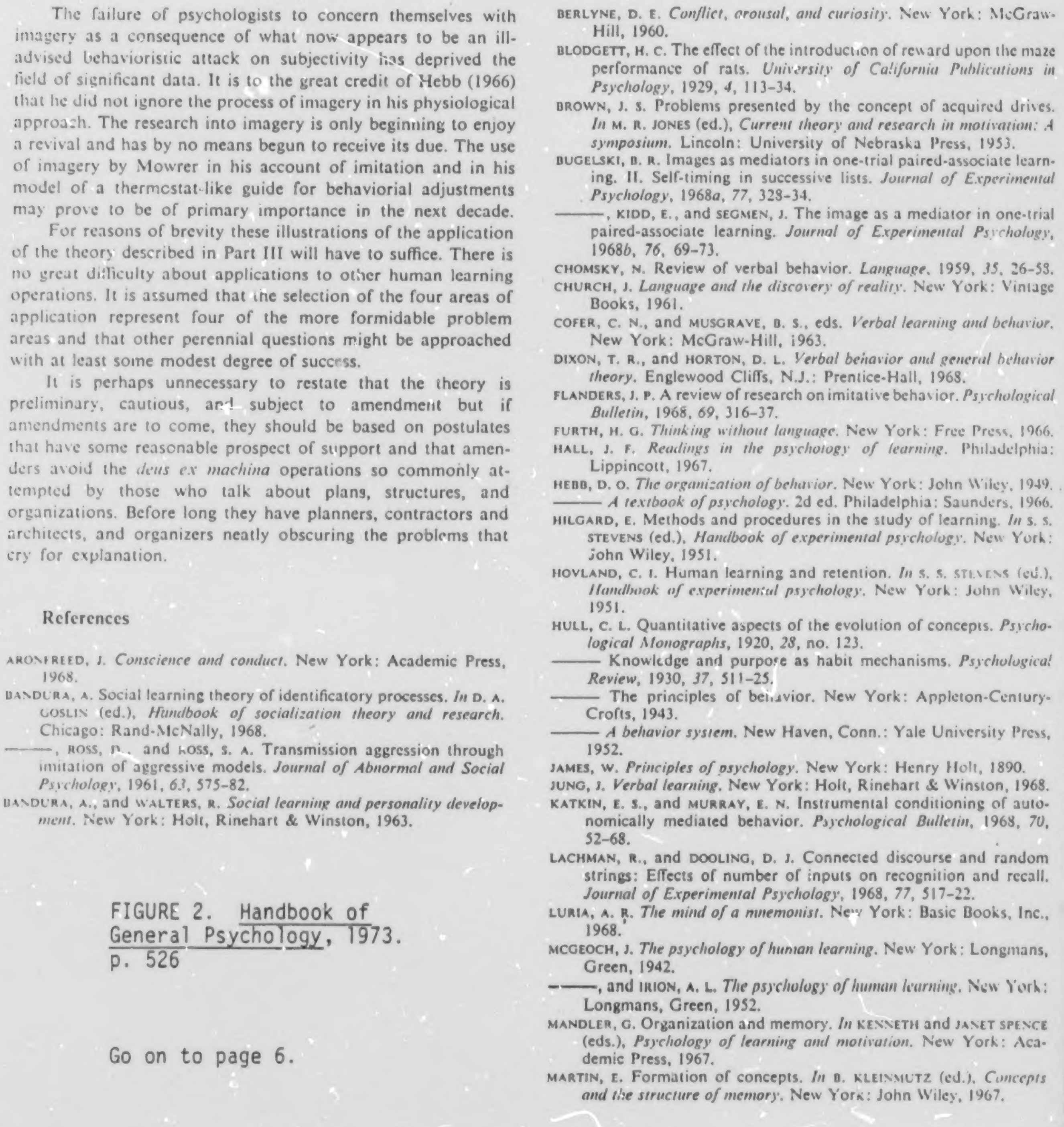
This chapter, then, will include:

1. An attempt to relate our present thinking to past endeavors that were, to a large extent, devoted to studies of animal learning and generated principles frequently and freely translated into the human realm. Whatever else man is, he is still an animal and we have no *a priori* reason to believe he does not learn as an animal learns. To ignore the contributions of students of animal learning may be to get lost in a maze of mentalism or computer transistors.
2. The basic variables of reinforcement and motivation, deriving largely from animal research, must be placed in appropriate settings and evaluated for application to human learning operations.
3. At the present time there is no widely accepted theory of human learning succinctly stated. What such a theory should be like must be described and perhaps ventured in a preliminary way.
4. Any such theory must be tested against the wide range of developments in the problem areas that have attracted researchers in recent years (e.g., one-trial learning, mediation, meaning, imitation, free recall, etc., as well as such traditional problems of the human learning specialist as retroactive inhibition, transfer, the serial learning curve, etc.).

FIGURE 1. Handbook of General Psychology, 1973. p. 517.

Go on to page 5.

It concludes, thirteen pages later, with a suggested bibliography for further reading.



The failure of psychologists to concern themselves with imagery as a consequence of what now appears to be an ill-advised behavioristic attack on subjectivity has deprived the field of significant data. It is to the great credit of Hebb (1966) that he did not ignore the process of imagery in his physiological approach. The research into imagery is only beginning to enjoy a revival and has by no means begun to receive its due. The use of imagery by Mowrer in his account of imitation and in his model of a thermostat-like guide for behaviorial adjustments may prove to be of primary importance in the next decade.

For reasons of brevity these illustrations of the application of the theory described in Part III will have to suffice. There is no great difficulty about applications to other human learning operations. It is assumed that the selection of the four areas of application represent four of the more formidable problem areas and that other perennial questions might be approached with at least some modest degree of success.

It is perhaps unnecessary to restate that the theory is preliminary, cautious, and subject to amendment but if amendments are to come, they should be based on postulates that have some reasonable prospect of support and that amenders avoid the *deus ex machina* operations so commonly attempted by those who talk about plans, structures, and organizations. Before long they have planners, contractors and architects, and organizers neatly obscuring the problems that cry for explanation.

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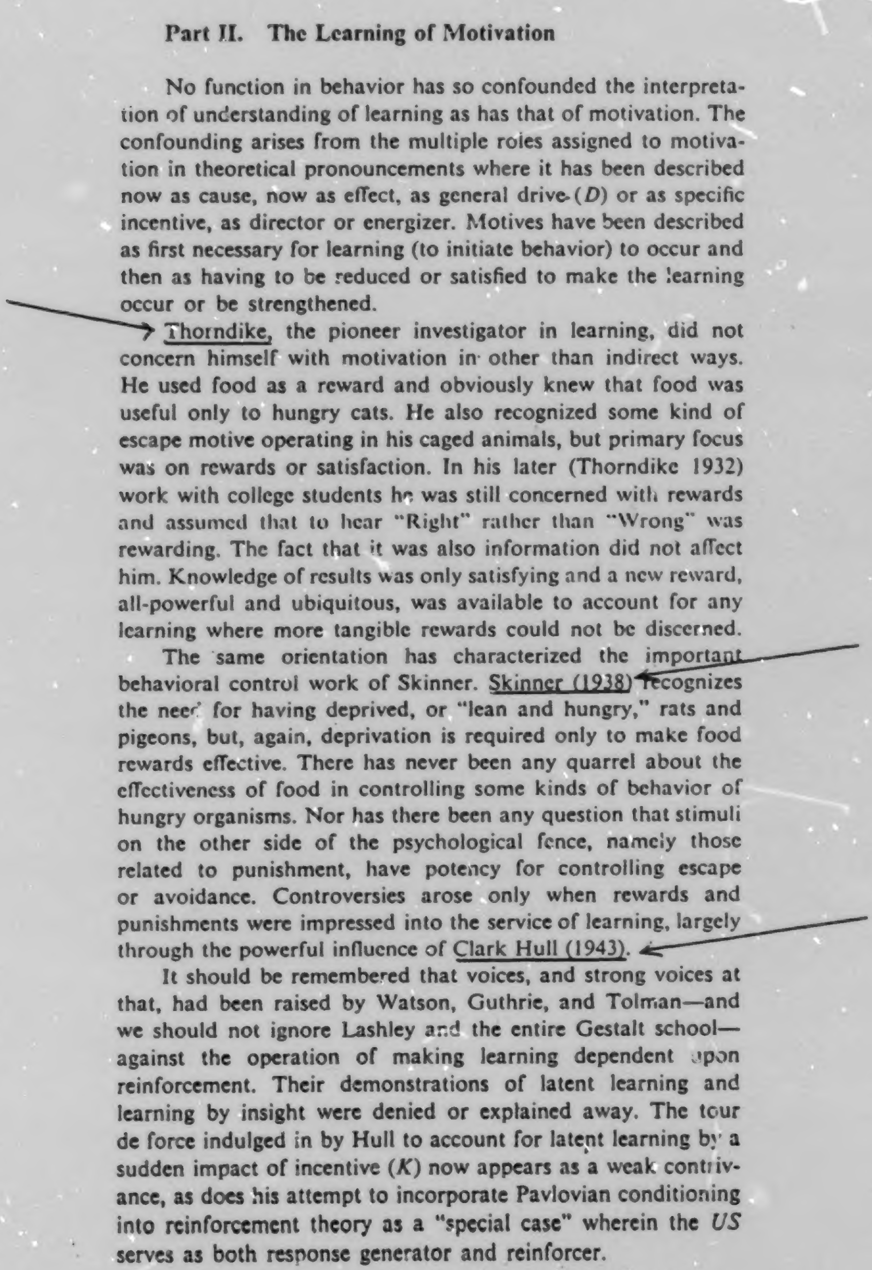
FIGURE 2. Handbook of General Psychology, 1973. p. 526

Go on to page 6.

The intervening text explains the important concepts within the subject and identifies the key individuals and their writings.



Part II. The Learning of Motivation

No function in behavior has so confounded the interpretation of understanding of learning as has that of motivation. The confounding arises from the multiple roles assigned to motivation in theoretical pronouncements where it has been described now as cause, now as effect, as general drive (*D*) or as specific incentive, as director or energizer. Motives have been described as first necessary for learning (to initiate behavior) to occur and then as having to be reduced or satisfied to make the learning occur or be strengthened.

Thorndike, the pioneer investigator in learning, did not concern himself with motivation in other than indirect ways. He used food as a reward and obviously knew that food was useful only to hungry cats. He also recognized some kind of escape motive operating in his caged animals, but primary focus was on rewards or satisfaction. In his later (Thorndike 1932) work with college students he was still concerned with rewards and assumed that to hear "Right" rather than "Wrong" was rewarding. The fact that it was also information did not affect him. Knowledge of results was only satisfying and a new reward, all-powerful and ubiquitous, was available to account for any learning where more tangible rewards could not be discerned.

The same orientation has characterized the important behavioral control work of Skinner. Skinner (1938) recognizes the need for having deprived, or "lean and hungry," rats and pigeons, but, again, deprivation is required only to make food rewards effective. There has never been any quarrel about the effectiveness of food in controlling some kinds of behavior of hungry organisms. Nor has there been any question that stimuli on the other side of the psychological fence, namely those related to punishment, have potency for controlling escape or avoidance. Controversies arose only when rewards and punishments were impressed into the service of learning, largely through the powerful influence of Clark Hull (1943).

It should be remembered that voices, and strong voices at that, had been raised by Watson, Guthrie, and Tolman—and we should not ignore Lashley and the entire Gestalt school—against the operation of making learning dependent upon reinforcement. Their demonstrations of latent learning and learning by insight were denied or explained away. The tour de force indulged in by Hull to account for latent learning by a sudden impact of incentive (*K*) now appears as a weak contrivance, as does his attempt to incorporate Pavlovian conditioning into reinforcement theory as a "special case" wherein the *US* serves as both response generator and reinforcer.

FIGURE 3. Handbook of General Psychology, 1973. p. 517.

Go on to page 7.

This breakdown makes it simple to choose one particular facet of a large subject. You can move from the general

Learning

to

to

Motivation
(subdivision)

the specific

to

Skinner's methods
(further subdivision)

There is nothing left for you to do except decide what aspect you want to investigate. You might choose to research a technique of operant conditioning, such as negative reinforcement, or the use of Skinner's methods in modifying some specific kind(s) of neurotic behavior.

Go on to page 8.

Subject encyclopedias serve another useful purpose. In some of the chapters which follow, we will discuss the problem of SUBJECT HEADINGS, or finding the appropriate words to use in searching for information about your topic. Subject encyclopedias can help you get started by explaining the synonyms (some of which may never have occurred to you) used to describe your topic. Make a note of these synonyms as you find them in the text.

Definitions

1. *Environment stimulus.* A stimulus (S_E) is an environmental event or change (sound, light, physical impact) that activates a sensory structure and initiates an afferent neural process (NP_S). Note that no motor event or observable response or behavior is necessary or required to complete this definition; nor is anything said about "sensations" or awareness.

2. *Internal stimulus* (S_I). Internal organs due to pressure or other changes and contraction, and muscles, tendons, and joints, due to contraction or relaxation can also initiate neural processes (NP_S) of an afferent nature. Such stimuli (organic, kinesthetic) can also be called feedback stimuli.

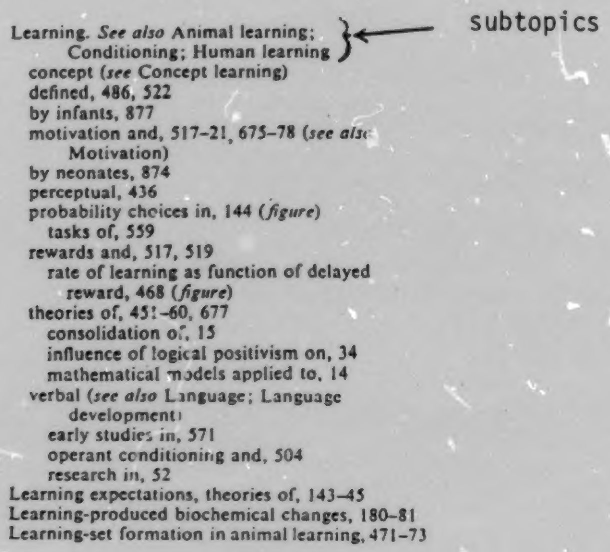
3. *Responses.* Any activity of a muscle, group, or component thereof (smooth or striate), or gland can be considered a response. The distinction emphasized by Guthrie between movements and acts should be observed. Movements can be identified as R_M and acts as R_A when convenient. Otherwise R will refer to an overt, observable reaction such as making a vocal sound (e.g., pronouncing "yes", or pecking at a target), even though there might be an infinitude of potential movements which might accomplish the net result. In short, a characteristic, common or usual "act" will be considered a response. The fact that any response does indeed consist of movements of some kind should not be forgotten and will probably have to be accounted for in some ultimate analysis.

4. *Neural response* (N_R). It is assumed that an afferent process does not merely expire but that it frequently initiates directly (for practical purposes) some R_M as a reflex action.

FIGURE 4. Handbook of General Psychology, 1973. p. 522.

Go on to page 9.

Finally, be advised that the way you have probably always used an encyclopedia, thumbing through the pages until you find your subject, is another example of the inefficient way to proceed. Always start by locating your subject in the index *first*, because the index will point out articles about *related* subjects which happen to mention the subject which you are investigating.



subtopics

Learning. *See also* Animal learning;
    Conditioning; Human learning
  concept (*see* Concept learning)
  defined, 486, 522
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    Motivation)
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    mathematical models applied to, 14
  verbal (*see also* Language; Language
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    early studies in, 571
    operant conditioning and, 504
    research in, 52
Learning expectations, theories of, 143–45
Learning-produced biochemical changes, 180–81
Learning-set formation in animal learning, 471–73

FIGURE 5. *Handbook of General Psychology*, 1973. p. 995.

Go on to page 10.

Which of the following subjects would be a manageable topic for a research paper of six to eight pages?

(a)	Forensic psychology	(Turn to page 11)
(b)	Ethics of sex therapy	(Turn to page 12)
(c)	History of psychoanalysis	(Turn to page 13)

Well, "Forensic psychology" is admittedly narrower than just "psychology," but it's still a large undertaking. Go back to page 2 and review the first paragraph. Then try the question again.

Excellent, you chose one small aspect of the larger subject of sex therapy.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand how to select a topic, you may go on to Chapter 2.

You could spend more than six pages on Freud alone. Review page 2 and then try the question again.

Chapter 2

FINDING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Once you have selected your topic, you are ready to begin the search for information. At this point, most people go directly to the card catalog to look for books. While there is nothing inherently "wrong" with this approach, it does have one very important limitation. A card catalog lists only those books which are available in any given library. The smaller the library, the less you will be able to find out about your topic.

A more comprehensive approach at this early stage of your research is to look for BIBLIOGRAPHIES on your topic. A bibliography is simply a list of books and articles about a given subject, the same kind of list that you will add to your research paper to indicate the sources of your information. While the bibliography for your research paper will be short, some bibliographies try to identify everything ever written about a subject, and are so long that they are published as books.

A bibliography can help you in two important ways:

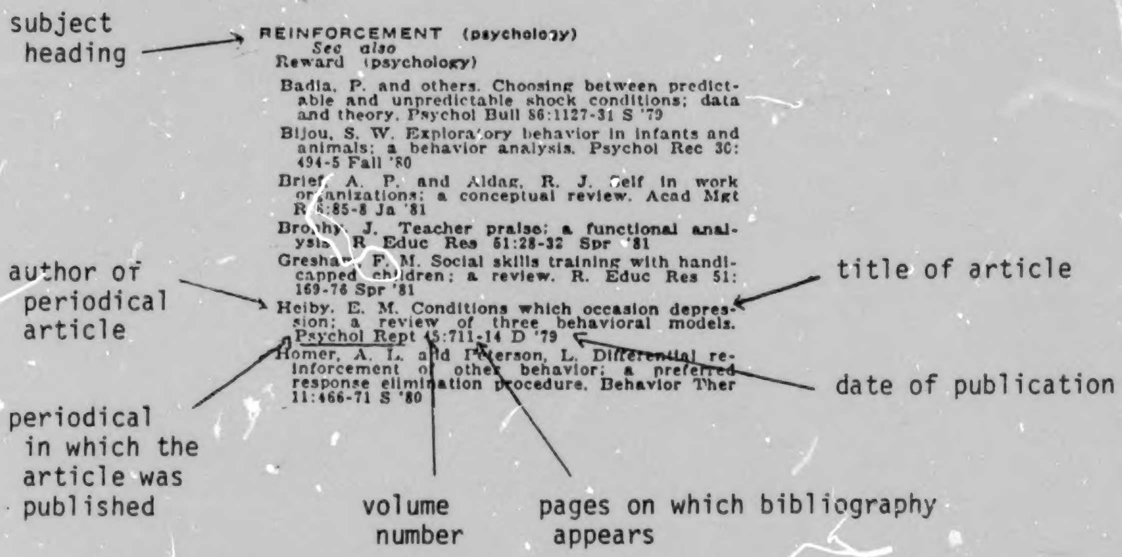
(1) It identifies all the important books and articles that have been written about your subject, so that you can make Interlibrary Loan requests for those that are unavailable in our library.

(2) It saves you time. Since someone has already spent hours uncovering sources of information about your subject, _you_ don't have to.

Go on to page 2.

You can find bibliographies by using Bibliographic Index, which lists bibliographies published as books or as parts of books, pamphlets, and periodical articles. Both English and foreign language bibliographies are included, and each one contains at least fifty items; shorter bibliographies are not included. Bibliographic Index is published in two semiannual issues, which are cumulated (combined) in one volume at the end of the year.

In order to find bibliographies on a subject like reinforcement, an important concept in Skinnerian psychology, we would first look up the term in the most recent volume of Bibliographic Index, and then in the preceding volumes. Each source listed under the subject heading "Reinforcement (psychology)" is called an ENTRY. The entries under the sample below show bibliographies that are included in seven periodical articles. The parts of the entry are indicated by arrows.


REINFORCEMENT (psychology)
See also
Reward (psychology)

Badia, P. and others. Choosing between predictable and unpredictable shock conditions; data and theory. Psychol Bull 86:1127-31 S '79

Bijou, S. W. Exploratory behavior in infants and animals; a behavior analysis. Psychol Rec 30: 494-5 Fall '80

Brief, A. P. and Aldag, R. J. Self in work organizations; a conceptual review. Acad Mgt R 6:85-8 Ja '81

Brophy, J. Teacher praise; a functional analysis. R Educ Res 51:28-32 Spr '81

Gresham, F. M. Social skills training with handicapped children; a review. R. Educ Res 51: 169-78 Spr '81

Heiby, E. M. Conditions which occasion depression; a review of three behavioral models. Psychol Rept 45:711-14 D '79

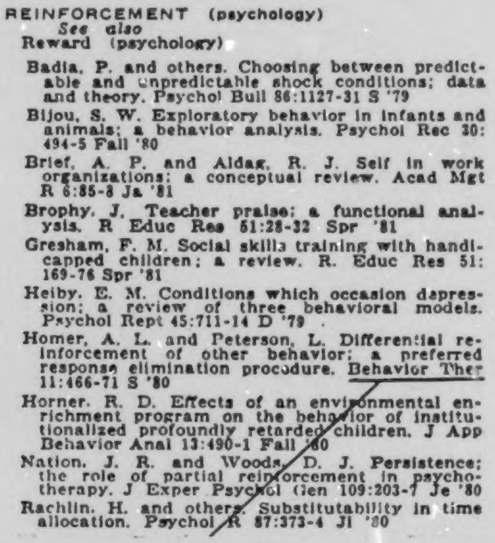
Homer, A. L. and Peterson, L. Differential reinforcement of other behavior; a preferred response elimination procedure. Behavior Ther 11:466-71 S '80

subject heading
author of periodical article
periodical in which the article was published
volume number
pages on which bibliography appears
date of publication
title of article

FIGURE 6. Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 518.

Go on to page 3.

The titles of periodicals are often abbreviated in the entry; you will have to check the list of abbreviations at the front of the volume to get the full title.



REINFORCEMENT (psychology)
See also
Reward (psychology)

Badia, P. and others. Choosing between predictable and unpredictable shock conditions; data and theory. Psychol Bull 86:1127-31 S '79

Bijou, S. W. Exploratory behavior in infants and animals; a behavior analysis. Psychol Rec 30: 494-5 Fall '80

Brief, A. P. and Aldag, R. J. Self in work organizations; a conceptual review. Acad Mgt R 6:85-8 Ja '81

Brophy, J. Teacher praise; a functional analysis. R Educ Res 51:28-32 Spr '81

Gresham, F. M. Social skills training with handicapped children; a review. R. Educ Res 51: 169-76 Spr '81

Heiby, E. M. Conditions which occasion depression; a review of three behavioral models. Psychol Rept 45:711-14 D '79 .

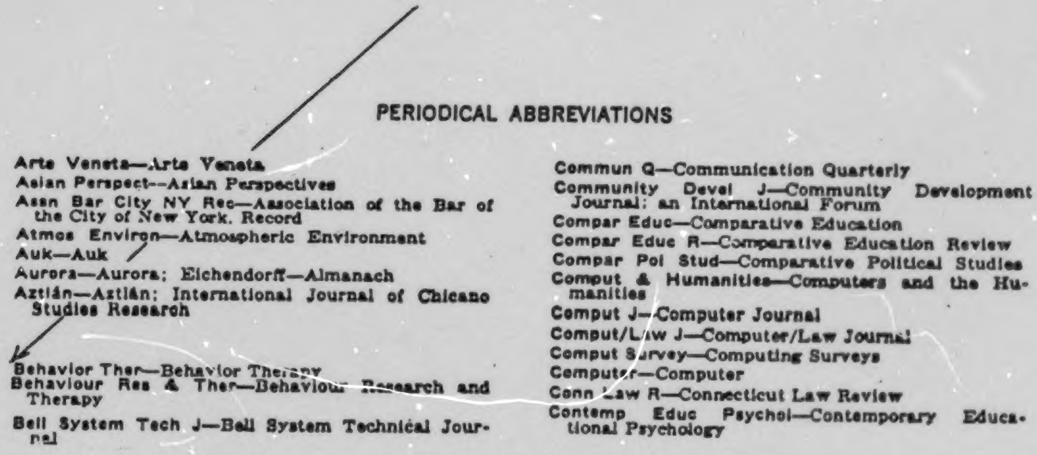
Homer, A. L. and Peterson, L. Differential reinforcement of other behavior; a preferred response elimination procedure. Behavior Ther 11:466-71 S '80

Horner, R. D. Effects of an environmental enrichment program on the behavior of institutionalized profoundly retarded children. J App Behavior Anal 13:490-1 Fall '80

Nation, J. R. and Woods, D. J. Persistence; the role of partial reinforcement in psychotherapy. J Exper Psychol Gen 109:203-7 Je '80

Rachlin, H. and others. Substitutability in time allocation. Psychol R 87:373-4 Jl '80

FIGURE 7 (a) Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 518.



PERIODICAL ABBREVIATIONS

Arte Veneta—Arte Veneta
Asian Perspect—Asian Perspectives
Assn Bar City NY Rec—Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Record
Atmos Environ—Atmospheric Environment
Auk—Auk
Aurora—Aurora; Eichendorff—Almanach
Aztlán—Aztlán; International Journal of Chicano Studies Research

Behavior Ther—Behavior Therapy
Behaviour Res & Ther—Behaviour Research and Therapy
Bell System Tech J—Bell System Technical Journal

Commun Q—Communication Quarterly
Community Devel J—Community Development Journal; an International Forum
Compar Educ—Comparative Education
Compar Educ R—Comparative Education Review
Compar Pol Stud—Comparative Political Studies
Comput & Humanities—Computers and the Humanities
Comput J—Computer Journal
Comput/Law J—Computer/Law Journal
Comput Survey—Computing Surveys
Computer—Computer
Conn Law R—Connecticut Law Review
Contemp Educ Psychol—Contemporary Educational Psychology

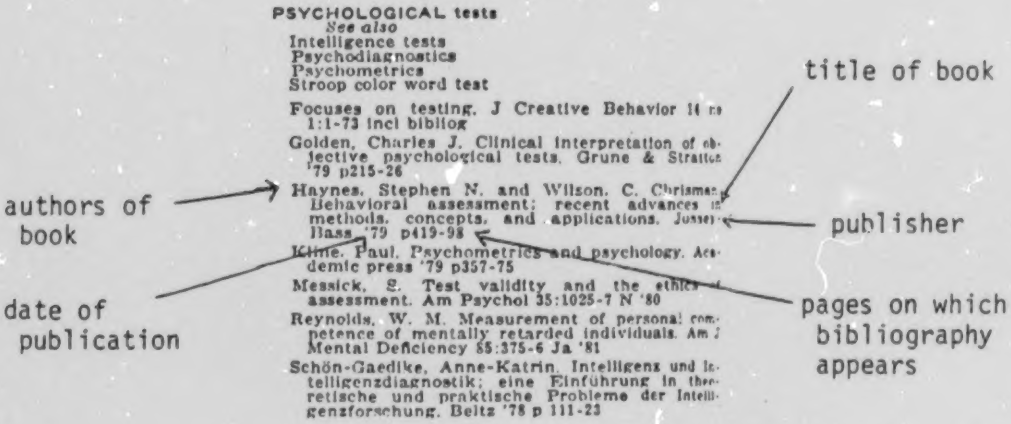
FIGURE 7 (b). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. x.

Probably you have noticed by now that with Bibliographic Index you accomplish two purposes with one step. You find a book or periodical article in which you can read about your topic, and at the same time get a bibliography of additional sources to consult.

Go on to page 4.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

An entry in Bibliographic Index for a bibliography published as part of a book would appear as follows:



PSYCHOLOGICAL tests
See also
Intelligence tests
Psychodiagnostics
Psychometrics
Stroop color word test

Focuses on testing. J Creative Behavior 14 no 1:1-73 incl bibliog

Golden, Charles J. Clinical interpretation of objective psychological tests. Grune & Stratton '79 p215-26

Haynes, Stephen N. and Wilson, C. Chrisman. Behavioral assessment; recent advances in methods, concepts, and applications. Jossey-Bass '79 p419-98

Kline, Paul. Psychometrics and psychology. Academic press '79 p357-75

Messick, S. Test validity and the ethics of assessment. Am Psychol 35:1025-7 N '80

Reynolds, W. M. Measurement of personal competence of mentally retarded individuals. Am J Mental Deficiency 85:375-6 Ja '81

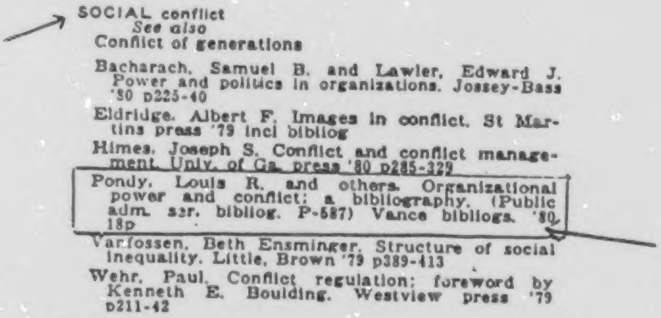
Schön-Gaedike, Anne-Katrin. Intelligenz und Intelligenzdiagnostik; eine Einführung in theoretische und praktische Probleme der Intelligenzforschung. Beltz '78 p 111-23

FIGURE 8. Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 497.

Go on to page 5.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Although most of the bibliographies in Bibliographic Index are attached to a book or periodical article about the subject, you will also find some which have been independently published as books or pamphlets.


SOCIAL conflict
See also
Conflict of generations

Bacharach, Samuel B. and Lawler, Edward J. Power and politics in organizations. Jossey-Bass '80 p225-40

Eldridge, Albert F. Images in conflict. St Martins press '79 incl bibliog

Himes, Joseph S. Conflict and conflict management. Univ. of Ga. press '80 p285-329

Pondy, Louis R. and others. Organizational power and conflict; a bibliography. (Public adm. ser. bibliog. P-587) Vance bibliogs. '80 18p

Varfossen, Beth Ensminger. Structure of social inequality. Little, Brown '79 p389-413

Wehr, Paul. Conflict regulation; foreword by Kenneth E. Boulding. Westview press '79 p211-42

subject heading

range of pages on bibliography appears

FIGURE 9 (a). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 562.

You can easily tell the difference between an entry for a bibliography which is part of a book and one which is a book or pamphlet.

Book which includes bibliography

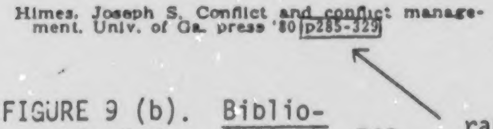
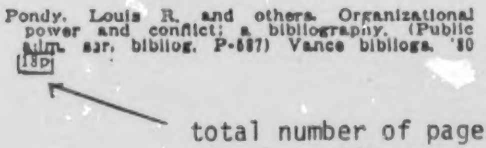

Himes, Joseph S. Conflict and conflict management. Univ. of Ga. press '80 p285-329

FIGURE 9 (b). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 562.

range of pages on which bibliography appears

Pamphlet


Pondy, Louis R. and others. Organizational power and conflict; a bibliography. (Public adm. ser. bibliog. P-587) Vance bibliogs. '80 18p

total number of pages in the entire work

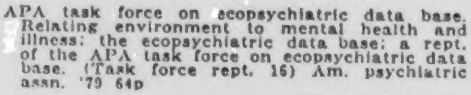
FIGURE 9 (c). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 562.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Go on to page 6.

Look at the two sample entries below. One is a pamphlet, the other is part of a book. Which one is the pamphlet?

a)

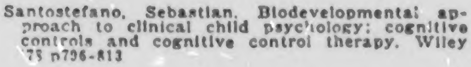


APA task force on ecopsychiatric data base. Relating environment to mental health and illness: the ecopsychiatric data base: a rept. of the APA task force on ecopsychiatric data base. (Task force rept. 16) Am. psychiatric assn. '79 64p

(Turn to page 7)

FIGURE 10. Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 394.

b)



Santostefano, Sebastian. Biodevelopmental approach to clinical child psychology: cognitive controls and cognitive control therapy. Wiley '78 p796-813

(Turn to page 8)

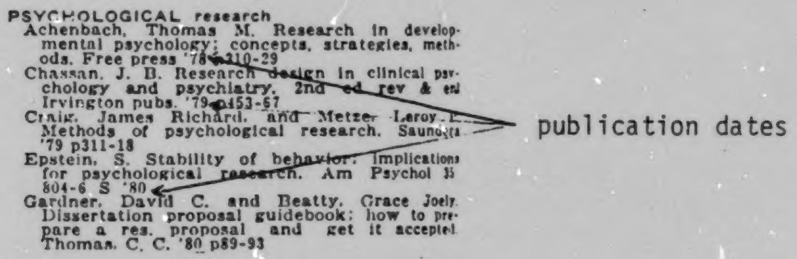
FIGURE 11. Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 103.

Correct. Since the total number of pages is given, this entry is a separate publication; it is not part of a book or journal article.

Go on to page 9.

No, you are mistaken. Review page 5 and see if you can figure out why. Then turn to page 7 for the correct answer.

Always be sure to note the publication date of a bibliography. The older ones will not include the most recently published material.



PSYCHOLOGICAL research

Achenbach, Thomas M. Research in developmental psychology; concepts, strategies, methods. Free press '78 p210-29

Chassan, J. B. Research design in clinical psychology and psychiatry. 2nd ed rev & enl Irvington pubs. '79 p453-67

Craig, James Richard, and Metzer, Leroy P. Methods of psychological research. Saunders '79 p311-18

Epstein, S. Stability of behavior: implications for psychological research. Am Psychol 35 804-6 S '80

Gardner, David C. and Beatty, Grace Joely. Dissertation proposal guidebook: how to prepare a res. proposal and get it accepted. Thomas, C. C. '80 p89-93

publication dates

FIGURE 12. Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 496.

Then, after you have the bibliography in hand, check the introduction or preface to determine the SCOPE, the limits that the author set for himself in compiling the work. Some bibliographies are limited to materials published within a particular span of years (e.g. 1970-1980) or to a particular format (e.g. books but not periodicals articles). Some bibliographies are comprehensive, covering everything ever published about the subject; others are selective, and include only publications which the author considers most important.

Once you have compiled a list of bibliographies on your topic, you can find out which ones are available in our Library by looking in the card catalog. In order to use the card catalog effectively, you will need to understand some of its special features. Answer the questions about using Bibliographic Index which appear on page 10, and then turn to Chapter 3, which explains the card catalog.

NAME: ______________________ INSTRUCTOR: ________________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

Look up "counseling" in any recent volume of Bibliographic Index. Write the number or date of the volume you choose here ________ ____________________________________.

1. Look at the first entry under "counseling" and copy the entry exactly as it appears on the page. (If the first entry is in a foreign language, choose the next one that appears in English.)

   Is the bibliography in this entry part of a book, part of a periodical article, or a separate publication?

2. Give the author(s).

   Title of the publication.

   Date published.

   Length of bibliography.

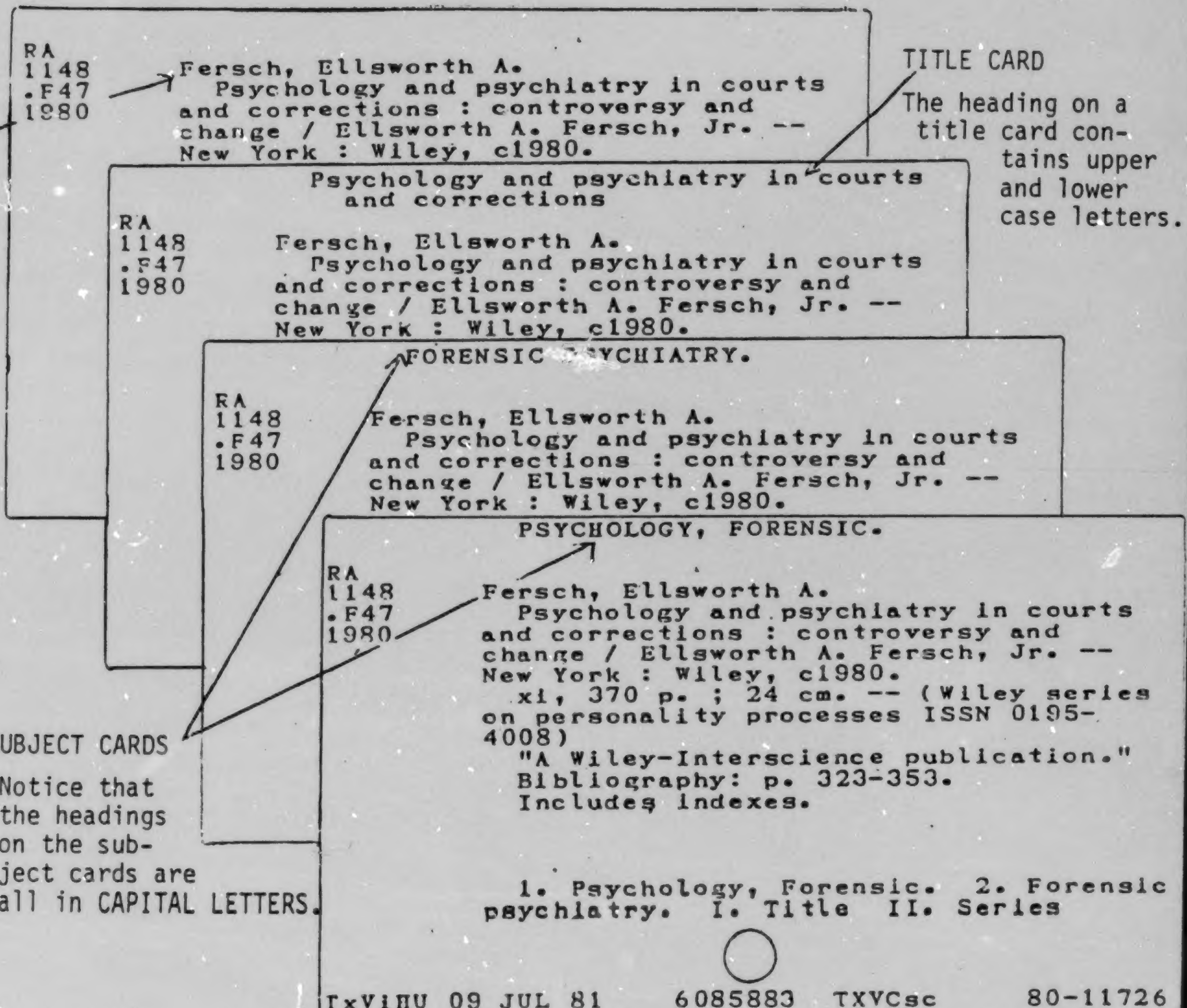
Chapter 3

THE CARD CATALOG

The card catalog is an index to all the books, audio-visual materials and sound recordings in the library. The catalog of the VC/UHV library is divided into two separate physical parts:

AUTHOR/TITLE CATALOG. This section contains a card for the author(s) and title of every book in the Library.

SUBJECT CATALOG. Each nonfiction book in the Author/Title Catalog also has one or more cards in the Subject Catalog filed under SUBJECT HEADINGS, which describe what the book is about.



AUTHOR CARD

RA
1148
.F47
1980

Fersch, Ellsworth A.
Psychology and psychiatry in courts and corrections : controversy and change / Ellsworth A. Fersch, Jr. -- New York : Wiley, c1980.

TITLE CARD

The heading on a title card contains upper and lower case letters.

Psychology and psychiatry in courts and corrections

RA
1148
.F47
1980

Fersch, Ellsworth A.
Psychology and psychiatry in courts and corrections : controversy and change / Ellsworth A. Fersch, Jr. -- New York : Wiley, c1980.

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY.

RA
1148
.F47
1980

Fersch, Ellsworth A.
Psychology and psychiatry in courts and corrections : controversy and change / Ellsworth A. Fersch, Jr. -- New York : Wiley, c1980.

PSYCHOLOGY, FORENSIC.

RA
1148
.F47
1980

Fersch, Ellsworth A.
Psychology and psychiatry in courts and corrections : controversy and change / Ellsworth A. Fersch, Jr. -- New York : Wiley, c1980.
xi, 370 p. ; 24 cm. -- (Wiley series on personality processes ISSN 0195-4008)
"A Wiley-Interscience publication."
Bibliography: p. 323-353.
Includes indexes.

1. Psychology, Forensic. 2. Forensic psychiatry. I. Title II. Series

TxVinU 09 JUL 81 6085883 TXVCsc 80-11726

SUBJECT CARDS

Notice that the headings on the subject cards are all in CAPITAL LETTERS.

We will discuss the Subject Catalog in the next chapter. For now, we will concentrate on the Author/Title Catalog.

Go on to page 2.

Even when you know the author or exact title of the book you need, you may have trouble finding it in the card catalog, unless you understand the order in which the cards are filed.

When you use a dictionary, you find the words in LETTER BY LETTER alphabetical order. Catalog cards are not filed in the same kind of letter by letter order that you are used to in a dictionary--they are filed WORD BY WORD.

The dictionary's letter by letter method ignores spaces between words in names and phrases, and treats them as though they were one continuous word. The word by word method used in card catalogs treats each word in a name, title or subject heading as a complete alphabetical unit.

For example:

WORD BY WORD (as in card catalog)	LETTER BY LETTER (as in dictionary)
San Marcos	Sandburg, Carl
sand painting	sand painting
Sandburg, Carl	sandstorm
sandstorm	San Marcos

Go on to page 3.

Libraries have developed FILING RULES to take care of some of the special problems of filing cards in the catalog. We will discuss some of the most important ones.

1. When a title begins with the articles a, an, or the, we ignore them and file the card alphabetically by the next word.

   For example: The Psychological and Social Implications of Women in the Labor Force is filed under Psychological.

2. Abbreviations are filed as though they were spelled out.

   For example: St. is filed as though it were Saint.

   Mr. is filed as though it were Mister.

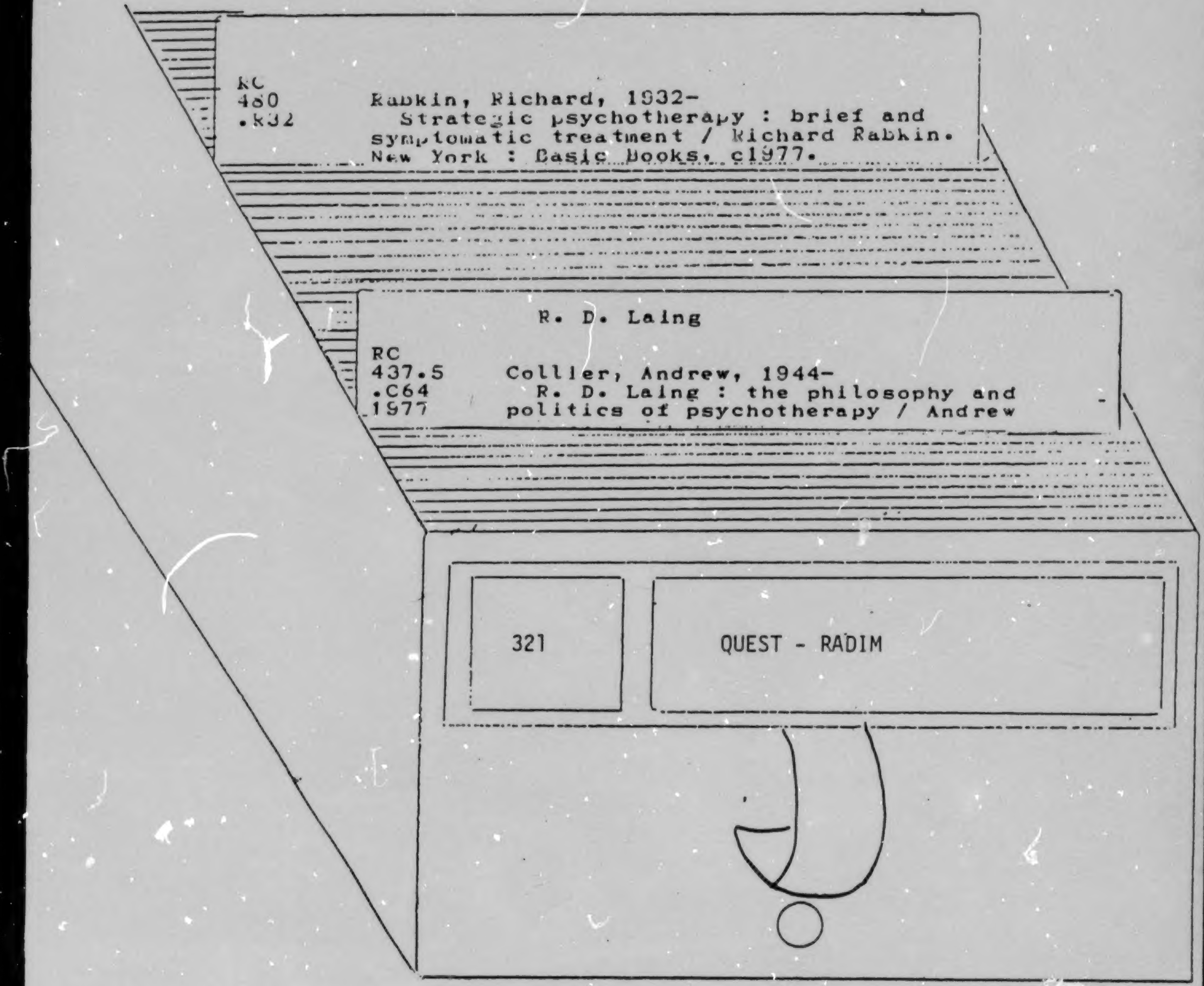
3. A proper name on an author card is filed before that same name when it appears as the first word on a title card.

   For example: Jung, Carl Gustav is filed before the title Jung and the Story of Our Time.

Go on to page 4.

4. Initials and acronyms are filed at the beginning of each new letter of the alphabet, before any words beginning with that letter.

The catalog drawer simulation below shows that R. D. Laing is filed where the letter "R" begins in the drawer, and before Rabkin, Richard and other authors whose names begin with "R".



RC
480 Rabkin, Richard, 1932-
.R32 Strategic psychotherapy : brief and symptomatic treatment / Richard Rabkin. New York : Basic Books, c1977.

R. D. Laing

RC
437.5 Collier, Andrew, 1944-
.C64 R. D. Laing : the philosophy and
1977 politics of psychotherapy / Andrew

Go on to page 5.

5. Some libraries file numbers as though they were spelled out:

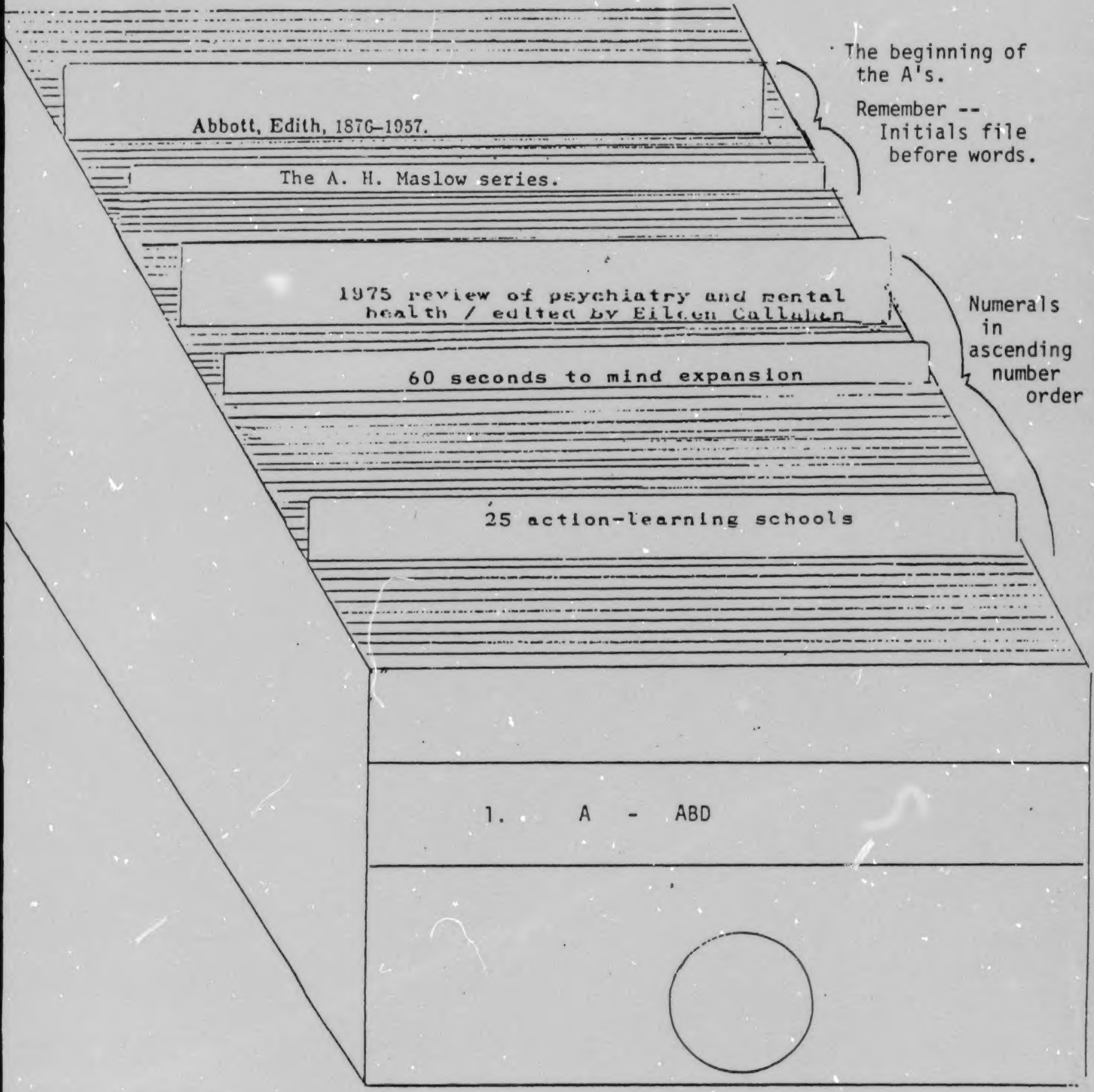
> 60 Seconds to Mind Expansion would be filed in the S's as though it were Sixty.

In the VC/UHV catalog, however, numbers which are written as numerals are filed in numerical order in the first catalog drawer before the A's.

Therefore: 60 Seconds to Mind Expansion would be filed after 25 Action-Learning Schools, and before any words beginning with the letter A.

THOROUGHLY CONFUSED????

Go on to page 6 for a complete example.


Abbott, Edith, 1876-1957.
The A. H. Maslow series.
1975 review of psychiatry and mental health / edited by Eileen Callahan
60 seconds to mind expansion
25 action-learning schools
1. A - ABD

The beginning of the A's.

Remember -- Initials file before words.

Numerals in ascending number order

Go on to page 7.

Is the following filing sequence correct?

Black American Writers

Black, Stephen

Mr. Kipling's Army

Models of Moral Education

Modelski, George

Moscow Diary

Yes. (Turn to page 8)

No. (Turn to page 9)

No, you are incorrect.

Review page 7 and see if you can find your mistake. Then start again from there.

Right! The filing order was incorrect.

Is it correct now?

Black, Stephen
Black American Writers
Mr. Kipling's Army
Modelski, George
Models of Moral Education
Moscow Diary

Yes. (Turn to page 10)
No. (Turn to page 11)

No, you are incorrect.

We corrected one error the first time:

Wrong:	Black American Writers
	Black, Stephen
Right:	Black, Stephen
	Black American Writers

When an author's last name and the first word of a title are the same, the author is filed first.

We made an additional error, however. Review the discussion on WORD BY WORD filing on page 2. Then turn to page 11 for the correct answer.

Good! You noticed that Models of Moral Education should come before Modelski.

Remember that you can look up a book by either its author or its title. If you do not find it under one, you should double check under the other. Catalog cards are now printed by computer, but they must still be filed by mere fumble-fingered humans, and we may have accidentally misfiled the one you are looking for.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand filing order, you may go on to page 12.

Once you have located the catalog card for the book you are seeking, you have a decision to make: you must decide whether or not the book is _appropriate_ for your _purpose_. You can do this _without_ making a trip upstairs to search for the book on the shelf, _if_ you understand how to decipher the information on the catalog card.

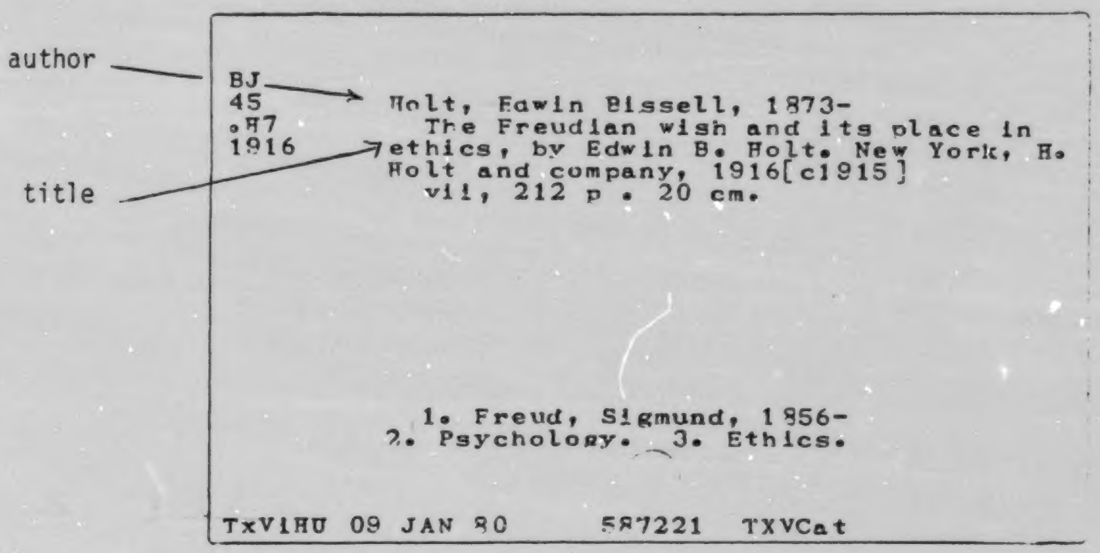
(Note: In the olden days, before xeroxing and computers, catalog cards had to be individually typed. Many libraries saved time and money by typing the full descriptive information about the book on the author card only. The author card was called the MAIN ENTRY, and the title and subject cards with minimal information were ADDED ENTRIES. If you have looked up an older book by one of these added entry cards, you may need to use the author card in order to get a full description of the book's contents.)

Go on to page 13.

When you begin to look up books by subject headings, you may sometimes have a problem deciding what the correct author and title of the book are. This is because an author is not necessarily an individual. Governments, societies, institutions and committees can also be authors: we call them CORPORATE AUTHORS.

The author's name, whether personal or corporate, is always printed near the first line of the call number, and the title is indented underneath it.

This is an example of a book by a personal author:

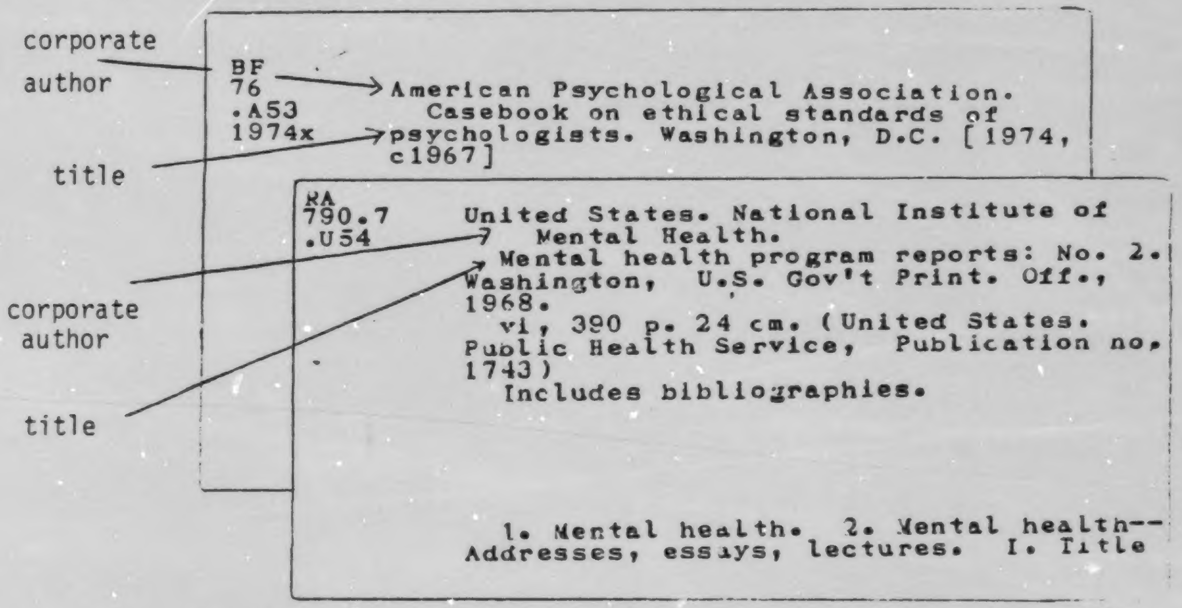


BJ
45
.H7
1916
Holt, Edwin Bissell, 1873-
The Freudian wish and its place in
ethics, by Edwin B. Holt. New York, H.
Holt and company, 1916[c1915]
vii, 212 p. 20 cm.

1. Freud, Sigmund, 1856-
2. Psychology. 3. Ethics.

TxVIHU 09 JAN 80 587221 TXVCat

These are examples of books by corporate authors:



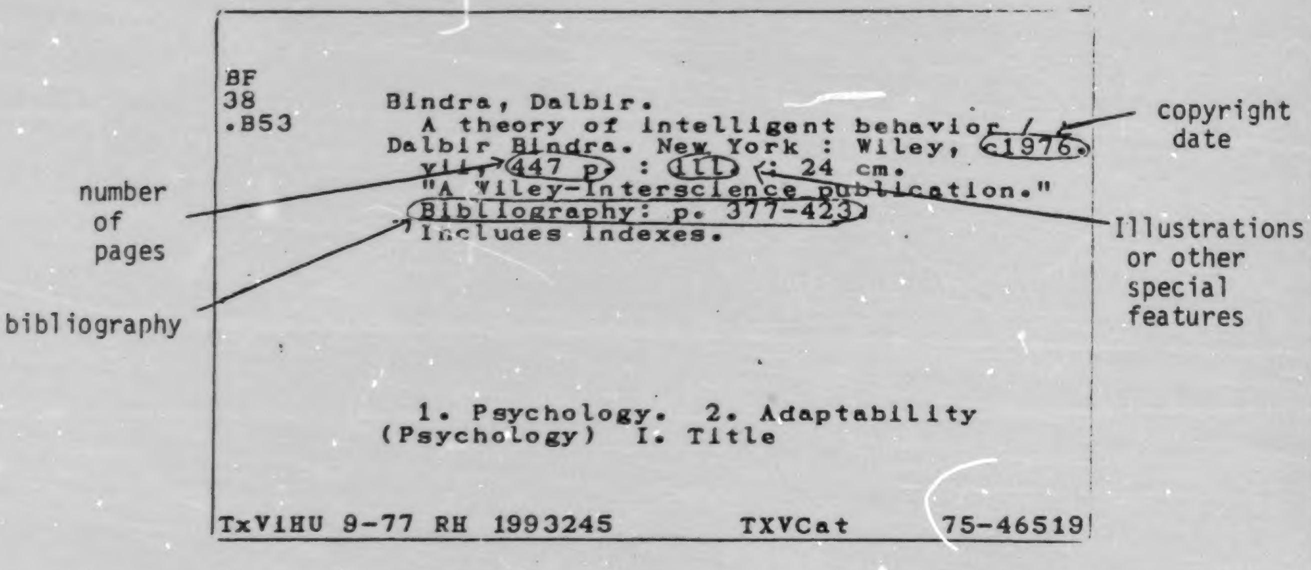
BF
76
.A53
1974x
American Psychological Association.
Casebook on ethical standards of
psychologists. Washington, D.C. [1974,
c1967]

RA
790.7
.U54
United States. National Institute of
Mental Health.
Mental health program reports: No. 2.
Washington, U.S. Gov't Print. Off.,
1968.
vi, 390 p. 24 cm. (United States.
Public Health Service, Publication no.
1743)
Includes bibliographies.

1. Mental health. 2. Mental health--
Addresses, essays, lectures. I. Title

Go on to page 14.

Important items to note on a catalog card are:



BF
38
.B53 Bindra, Dalbir.
A theory of intelligent behavior / Dalbir Bindra. New York : Wiley, c1976.
viii, 447 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
"A Wiley-Interscience publication."
Bibliography: p. 377-423.
Includes indexes.

1. Psychology. 2. Adaptability (Psychology) I. Title

TxVIHU 9-77 RH 1993245 TXVCat 75-46519

copyright date

number of pages

Illustrations or other special features

bibliography

1. PUBLICATION DATE. This is the year that the book first appeared in print. You may sometimes hear the terms publication, copyright, and printing referred to as though they meant the same thing. Copyright date is the year that the rights to the book were reserved, and may precede the publication date by several years. After publication, a book may go through several more printings to meet the market demand, and these will be noted after the original publication date.

   Be cautious about books with older publication dates because

   a) the information may no longer be accurate
   or
   b) it may be outside the scope of your topic. If you are writing a paper on recent developments in psychology, a book published in 1970 will be of little or no use to you.

2. ILLUSTRATIONS, GRAPHS, OR MAPS. If the book contains any of these, they will be noted underneath the publisher's name and publication date. If, for example, you need to include pictures in your report, choose a book on the subject which says "Ill" or "Illus" (for illustrations) on the card.

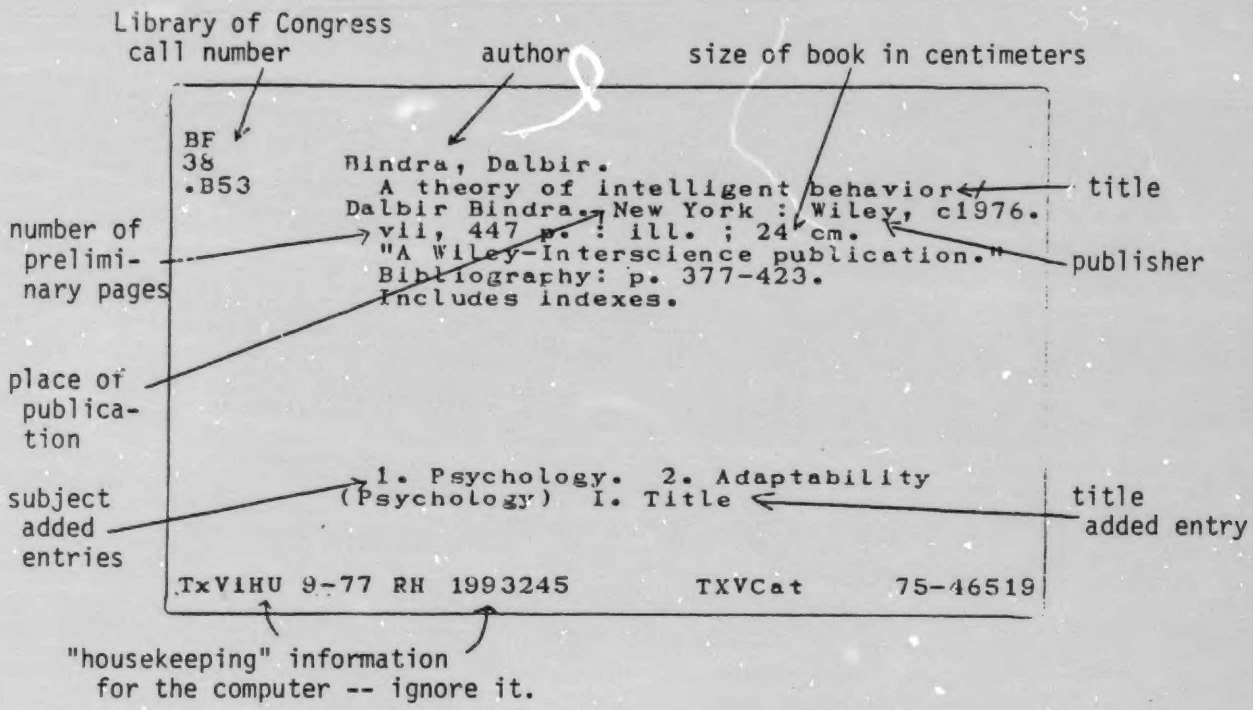
3. BIBLIOGRAPHY. This is always a lucky find. Some books contain a list of sources that the author used in compiling the book--and you can use them too!

4. NUMBER OF PAGES. If you don't have time to read a 1500 page treatise on your subject, pick a shorter book. The number of pages is always given.

Go on to page 15.

Just in case you're curious, we will point out all the mysterious things you can learn about a book without going to the trouble of checking it out.

(RELAX!! You don't have to memorize it!)



BF
38
.B53

Bindra, Dalbir.
A theory of intelligent behavior / Dalbir Bindra. New York : Wiley, c1976.
vii, 447 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
"A Wiley-Interscience publication."
Bibliography: p. 377-423.
Includes indexes.

1. Psychology. 2. Adaptability (Psychology) I. Title

TxVIHU 9-77 RH 1993245 TXVCat 75-46519

Library of Congress call number
author
size of book in centimeters
title
number of preliminary pages
publisher
place of publication
subject added entries
title added entry
"housekeeping" information for the computer -- ignore it.

If you are observant, you may have noticed by now that on some cards there is an easy way to distinguish authors and titles. Since the mid-1970's, catalog cards have followed International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) format. On ISBD cards the author's name follows the title, and is separated from it by a "/" (slash). Using the above example:

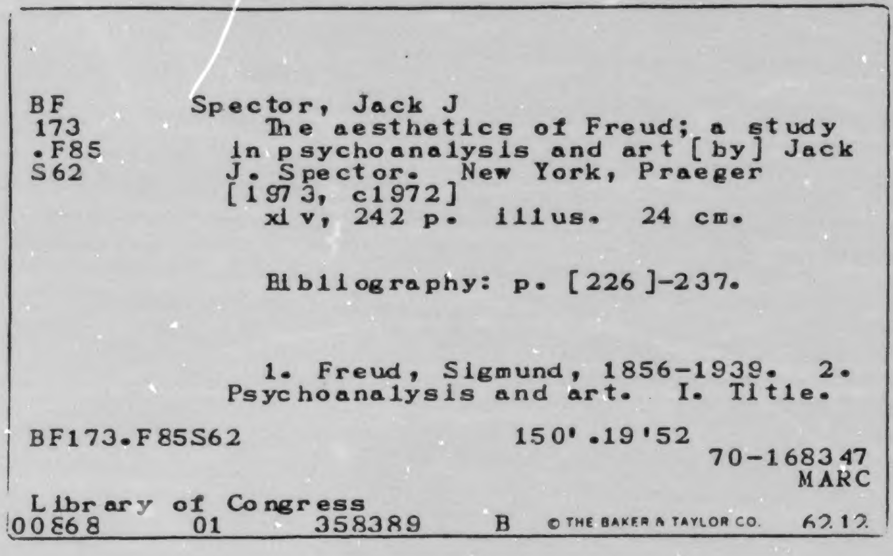
Title / Author(s)

A theory of intelligent behavior / Dalbir Bindra

Go on to page 16.

An article in your psychology textbook states that Sigmund Freud used examples from the world of art to illustrate some of his theories. Your curiosity is aroused.

Would you consult this book to find reproductions of some of the art works Freud consulted?



BF 173 .F85 S62

Spector, Jack J
The aesthetics of Freud; a study in psychoanalysis and art [by] Jack J. Spector. New York, Praeger [1973, c1972]
xiv, 242 p. illus. 24 cm.

Bibliography: p. [226]-237.

1. Freud, Sigmund, 1856-1939. 2. Psychoanalysis and art. I. Title.

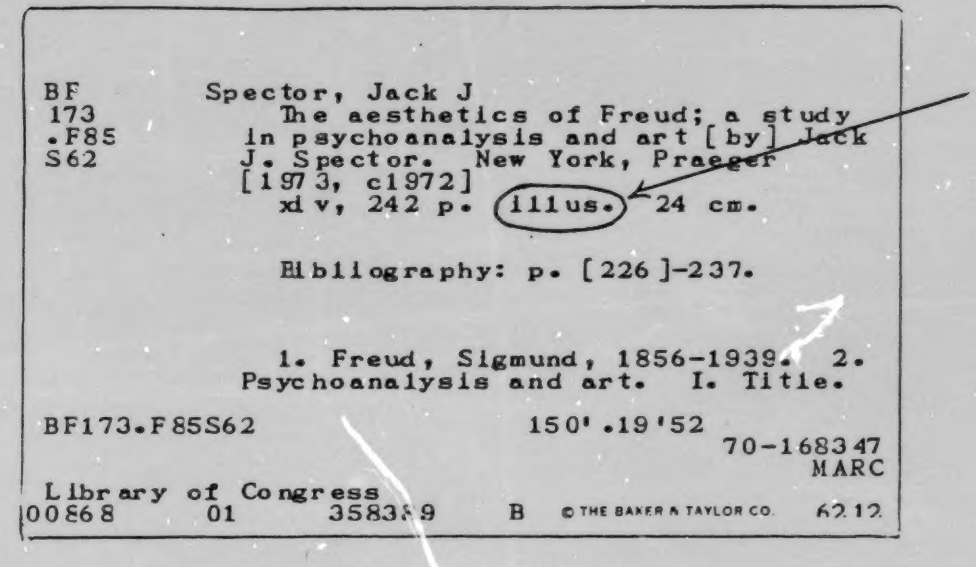
BF173.F85S62 150'.19'52
70-168347
MARC

Library of Congress
00868 01 358389 B © THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. 62.12

Yes. (Turn to page 17)

No. (Turn to page 18)

Very good! The note indicates that there is a section of the book devoted to illus or illustrations.



BF Spector, Jack J
173 The aesthetics of Freud; a study
.F85 in psychoanalysis and art [by] Jack
S62 J. Spector. New York, Praeger
[1973, c1972]
xiv, 242 p. illus. 24 cm.

Bibliography: p. [226]-237.

1. Freud, Sigmund, 1856-1939. 2. Psychoanalysis and art. I. Title.

BF173.F85S62 150'.19'52
70-168347
MARC

Library of Congress
00868 01 358389 B © THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. 62.12

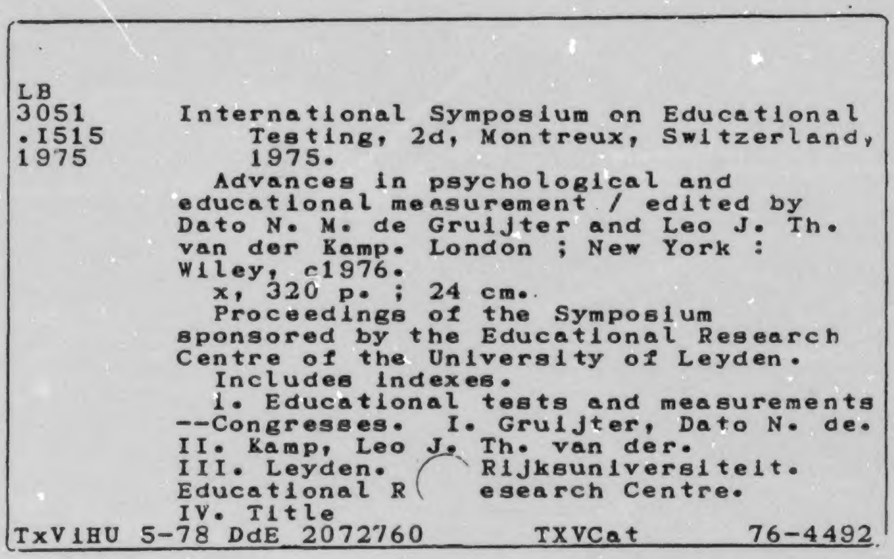
Go on to page 19.

Are you sure? Look at the card carefully, and review page 14.

Then turn to page 17.

You are starting a paper on recent advances in psychological measurement techniques.

Would you find pertinent information in this book?



LB
3051
.I515
1975

International Symposium on Educational
Testing, 2d, Montreux, Switzerland,
1975.
Advances in psychological and
educational measurement / edited by
Dato N. M. de Gruijter and Leo J. Th.
van der Kamp. London ; New York :
Wiley, c1976.
x, 320 p. ; 24 cm.
Proceedings of the Symposium
sponsored by the Educational Research
Centre of the University of Leyden.
Includes indexes.
1. Educational tests and measurements
--Congresses. I. Gruijter, Dato N. de.
II. Kamp, Leo J. Th. van der.
III. Leyden. Rijksuniversiteit.
Educational Research Centre.
IV. Title

TxViHU 5-78 DdE 2072760 TXVCat 76-4492

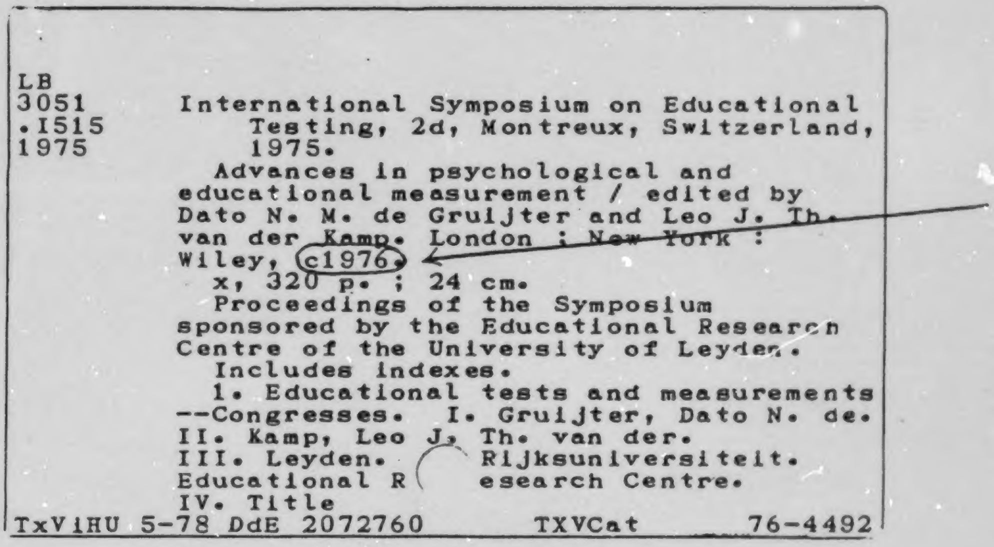
Yes. (Turn to page 20)

No. (Turn to page 21)

No. This book has one serious drawback as far as your topic is concerned.

Review page 14 and see if you can figure out what the problem is. Then turn to page 21.

Right. You noticed that the book has a 1976 publication date, and developments considered to be innovations then could now be ancient history!



LB
3051 International Symposium on Educational
.I515 Testing, 2d, Montreux, Switzerland,
1975 1975.

Advances in psychological and educational measurement / edited by Dato N. M. de Gruijter and Leo J. Th. van der Kamp. London ; New York : Wiley, c1976.

x, 320 p. ; 24 cm.

Proceedings of the Symposium sponsored by the Educational Research Centre of the University of Leyden.

Includes indexes.

1. Educational tests and measurements --Congresses. I. Gruijter, Dato N. de. II. Kamp, Leo J. Th. van der. III. Leyden. Rijksuniversiteit. Educational Research Centre. IV. Title

TxViHU 5-78 DdE 2072760 TXVCat 76-4492

If you feel relatively sure that you understand the material we have discussed in this section, complete the library exercises on page 22. Then you may go on to the chapter of SUBJECT HEADINGS.

NAME: ____________________ INSTRUCTOR: ____________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Look up T-Groups And Therapy Groups In A Changing Society in the Author/Title card catalog.

   Who is the author?

2. Look up 10 Steps To Writing The Research Paper.

   What is the call number?

3. Look up Mental Retardation; A Review of Research.

   Who is the author?

   What is the Publication Date?

   Is the book illustrated?

   Does it contain a bibliography?

4. Now look up The Mentally Retarded And Society: A Social Science Perspective.

   What is the call number?

   Did you find it filed before or after the card for Mental Retardation in question 3?

Chapter 4

SUBJECT CATALOG AND SUBJECT HEADINGS

In the last chapter you learned how to find a book by its author or title in the AUTHOR-TITLE CATALOG. This is the method to use when you have a list of books, such as the bibliographies you find through Bibliographic Index, and you need to know if they are available in our Library.

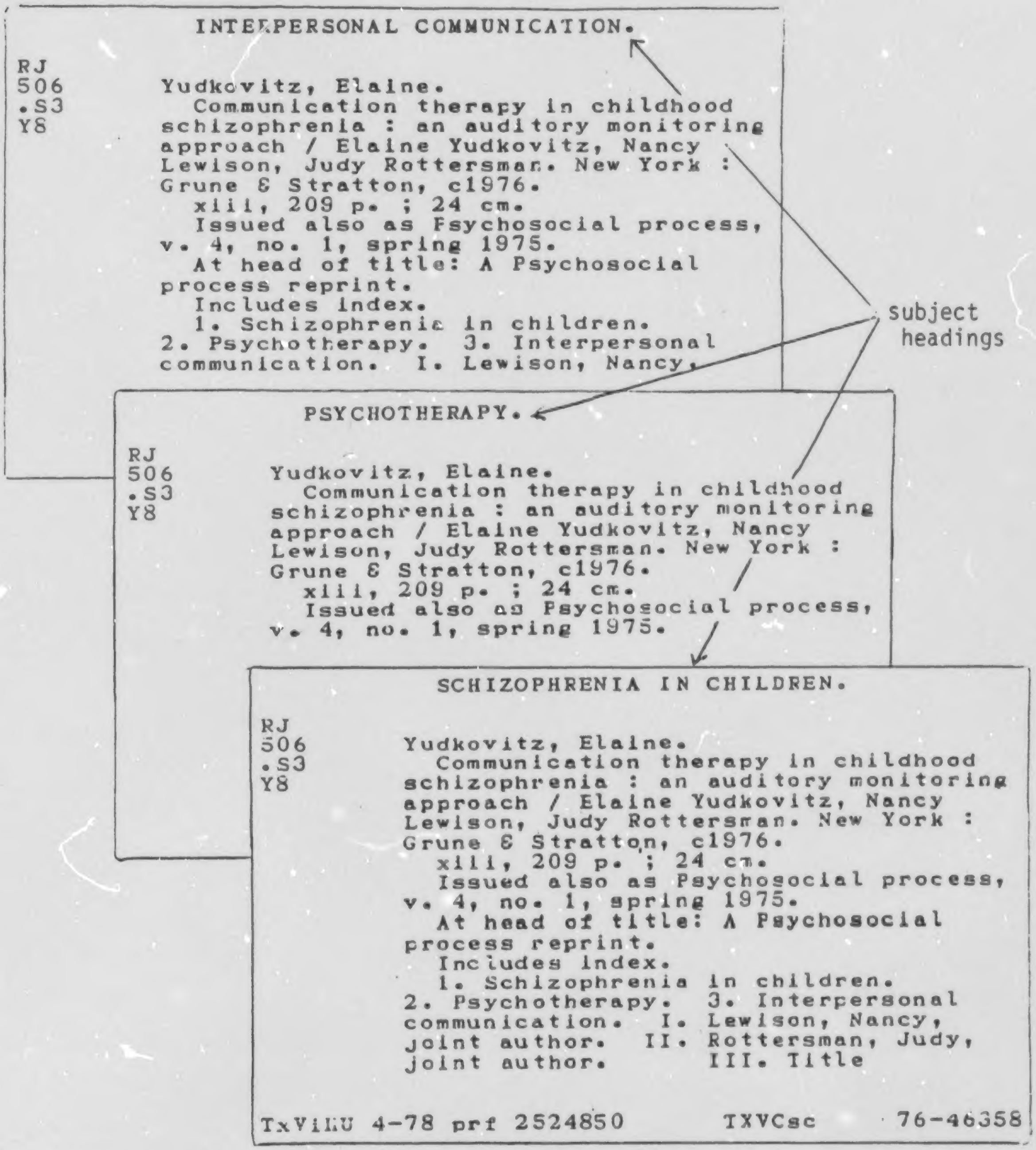
But suppose you have an obscure topic for which there are no published bibliographies?

Or suppose that the most recent bibliography that you are able to find was published three years ago, and you need to find out what has been written about the subject since then?

In these cases, you will need to use the SUBJECT CATALOG to find books on your topic. In order to use the SUBJECT CATALOG efficiently, you will need to know about SUBJECT HEADINGS.

Go on to page 2.

When a book arrives from the publisher, it is examined by a cataloger, who assigns it a call number and subject heading(s). A book can only be shelved in one location, and this presents a problem if the book happens to deal with more than one subject. SUBJECT HEADINGS solve the problem. Instead of buying several copies of a book and shelving them in different subject sections of the library, we make multiple subject cards, so that, as in the example below, three different people, looking up three different subjects in the SUBJECT CATALOG, will find the same book:



INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION.

RJ
506
.S3
Y8

Yudkovitz, Elaine.
Communication therapy in childhood schizophrenia : an auditory monitoring approach / Elaine Yudkovitz, Nancy Lewison, Judy Rottersman. New York : Grune & Stratton, c1976.
xiii, 209 p. ; 24 cm.
Issued also as Psychosocial process, v. 4, no. 1, spring 1975.
At head of title: A Psychosocial process reprint.
Includes index.
1. Schizophrenia in children. 2. Psychotherapy. 3. Interpersonal communication. I. Lewison, Nancy,

PSYCHOTHERAPY.

RJ
506
.S3
Y8

Yudkovitz, Elaine.
Communication therapy in childhood schizophrenia : an auditory monitoring approach / Elaine Yudkovitz, Nancy Lewison, Judy Rottersman. New York : Grune & Stratton, c1976.
xiii, 209 p. ; 24 cm.
Issued also as Psychosocial process, v. 4, no. 1, spring 1975.

SCHIZOPHRENIA IN CHILDREN.

RJ
506
.S3
Y8

Yudkovitz, Elaine.
Communication therapy in childhood schizophrenia : an auditory monitoring approach / Elaine Yudkovitz, Nancy Lewison, Judy Rottersman. New York : Grune & Stratton, c1976.
xiii, 209 p. ; 24 cm.
Issued also as Psychosocial process, v. 4, no. 1, spring 1975.
At head of title: A Psychosocial process reprint.
Includes index.
1. Schizophrenia in children. 2. Psychotherapy. 3. Interpersonal communication. I. Lewison, Nancy, joint author. II. Rottersman, Judy, joint author. III. Title

TxVikU 4-78 prf 2524850 TXVCsc 76-46358

Go on to page 3.

The problem, of course, is knowing what SUBJECT HEADING to look under. One of the commonest complaints heard among students is that familiar howl of despair: "The library doesn't have any books on my topic!" Sometimes this is true, but more often your failure to find materials has a very simple cause--you may be looking under the wrong term.

For example, you may be frustrated because you can't find any books on the subject of "parapsychology." The books are there all right, but they are filed under the SUBJECT HEADING "psychical research." How are you supposed to know that? Not by intuition, ESP, or wild guessing, but by using the big red books called Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), which are kept on the small table between the card catalogs.

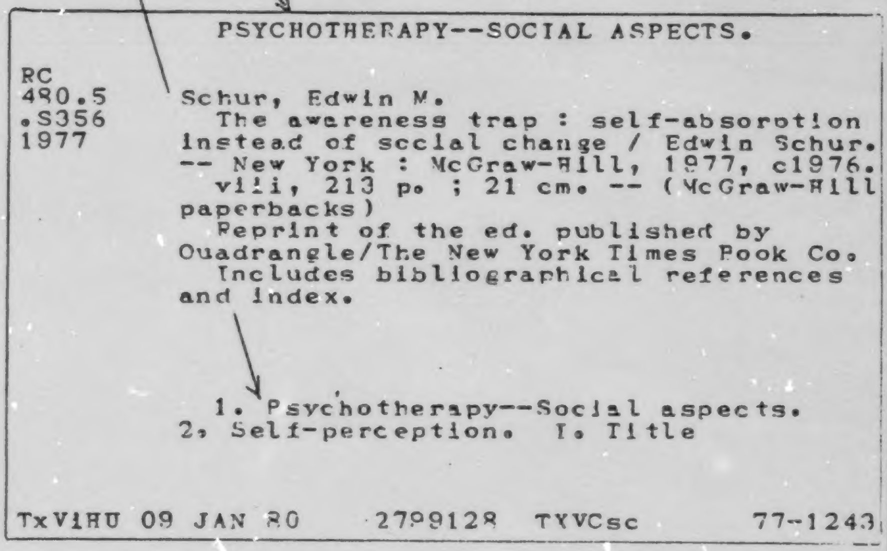
The LCSH is a listing of all the SUBJECT HEADINGS that can be used in the SUBJECT CATALOG. The SUBJECT HEADING is always printed at the top of the catalog card in CAPITAL LETTERS, and again at the bottom of the card in lower case letters in the section which shows TRACINGS or ADDED ENTRIES.

LCSH Excerpt

Psychotherapy *(Indirect)* *(RC435-630)*
  sa Adolescent psychotherapy
    Art therapy
    Autogenic training
    Behavior therapy
    Bibliotherapy
    Bioenergetic psychotherapy
    Biofeedback training
    Radical therapy
    Rational-emotive psychotherapy
    Reality therapy
    Recreational therapy
    Reincarnation therapy
    Rolfing
    Sensory deprivation—Therapeutic use
    Sex therapy
    Shock therapy
    Szondi test
    Therapeutics, Suggestive
    Transactional analysis
    Video tapes in psychotherapy
  x Psychagogy
  xx Helping behavior
    Mental healing
    Psychiatry
    Therapeutics
    Therapeutics, Suggestive
— Research
  xx Psychiatric research
— Social aspects
  xx Social psychiatry

Card from Subject Catalog

Subject Heading



PSYCHOTHERAPY--SOCIAL ASPECTS.

RC
480.5
.S356
1977

Schur, Edwin M.
The awareness trap : self-absorption instead of social change / Edwin Schur. -- New York : McGraw-Hill, 1977, c1976.
viii, 213 p. ; 21 cm. -- (McGraw-Hill paperbacks)
Reprint of the ed. published by Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co.
Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Psychotherapy--Social aspects. 2. Self-perception. I. Title

TxViHU 09 JAN 80 2799128 TXVCsc 77-1243

Go on to page 4.

The first time you examine a page from LCSH, it may look so complicated that you might be tempted to give up and go back to wild guessing. Don't worry. Remember how baffling road maps looked before you learned to drive? Well, LCSH is just another kind of map. It uses code symbols to explain the relationships among subject headings, just as a road map uses symbols to show how roads and cities are connected. Reading LCSH is no more difficult that reading a road map, once you understand what they symbols mean.

Here are the LCSH symbols and their meanings:

sa	See also. Directs you to related subject headings that may also be useful, and are often narrower in scope.
see	Directs you from a word that is not a subject heading to the correct word which is a heading.
x	These terms are not used as subject headings.
xx	Directs you to related headings that are often broader or more general in scope. You may want to consider them.
-	Indicates a subdivision of a main heading.

Go on to page 5.

When we look at a sample extract from LCSH, this is what it means:

Main heading. Notice that main headings are in dark type. Those in light type underneath are cross references to another heading.

Psychotherapy *(Indirect)* *(RC435-630)*

These are the call numbers that books on psychotherapy will be filed under.

sa Adolescent psychotherapy
Art therapy
Autogenic training
Behavior therapy
Bibliotherapy
Bioenergetic psychotherapy
Biofeedback training
Child psychotherapy
Client-centered psychotherapy
Crisis intervention (Psychiatry)
Desensitization (Psychotherapy)
Dianetics
Erhard seminars training
Fantasy—Therapeutic use
Gestalt therapy
Group psychotherapy
Insight in psychotherapy
Interviewing in psychiatry
Logotherapy
Marital psychotherapy
Mental healing
Milieu therapy
Modeling—Therapeutic use
Morita psychotherapy
Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
Narcotherapy
Occupational therapy
Orthomolecular psychiatry
Primal therapy
Psychiatric hospital care
Psychopharmacology
Psychosurgery
Psychotherapists
Puppets and puppet-plays—Therapeutic use
Radical therapy
Rational-emotive psychotherapy
Reality therapy
Recreational therapy
Reincarnation therapy
Rolfing
Sensory deprivation—Therapeutic use
Sex therapy
Shock therapy
Szondi test
Therapeutics, Suggestive
Transactional analysis
Video tapes in psychotherapy

Additional headings that are related to the main heading.

DON'T LOOK UNDER THIS HEADING.

x Psychagogy
xx Helping behavior
Mental healing
Psychiatry
Therapeutics
Therapeutics, Suggestive

Additional headings that are related to the main heading. These are broader in scope.

Subdivision of the main heading. Books on this subject will be filed under: "Psychotherapy--Social aspects."

—Research
xx Psychiatric research
—Social aspects
xx Social psychiatry

Go on to page 6.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Here is another example from LCSH:

Group psychoanalysis
  xx Group psychotherapy
    Psychoanalysis
Group psychotherapy *(RC488)*
  sa Family psychotherapy
    Group counseling
    Group psychoanalysis
    Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
    Prayer groups
    Psychodrama
  x Collective psychotherapy
  xx Group counseling
    Psychotherapy
Group reading *(LC6601-6660)*
  sa Book clubs
    Books and reading
  x Book-study groups
    Great books program
    Reading circles
    Reading groups
  xx Book clubs
    Books and reading

You need to find books on "group psychotherapy." Is this term used as a subject heading?

Yes. (Turn to page 7)

No. (Turn to page 8)

Correct. "Group psychotherapy" is printed in dark type and is a subject heading.

Group psychoanalysis
xx Group psychotherapy
Psychoanalysis
→ **Group psychotherapy** *(RC488)*
sa Family psychotherapy
Group counseling
Group psychoanalysis
Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
Prayer groups
Psychodrama
x Collective psychotherapy
xx Group counseling
Psychotherapy
Group reading *(LC6601-6660)*.
sa Book clubs
Books and reading
x Book-study groups
Great books program
Reading circles
Reading groups

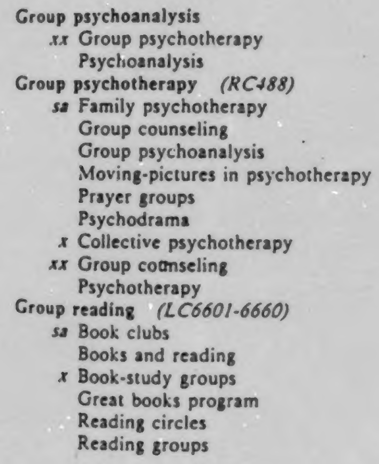
Go on to page 9.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Whoops! You didn't study the example on page 5. Review it and try the question again.

OK, we know that "Group psychotherapy" is a subject heading, and any books that the library may have on the subject will be filed under that heading in the subject catalog.

Suppose that the library doesn't have any books filed under "Group psychotherapy." Could you also look under "Group counseling" to find information?



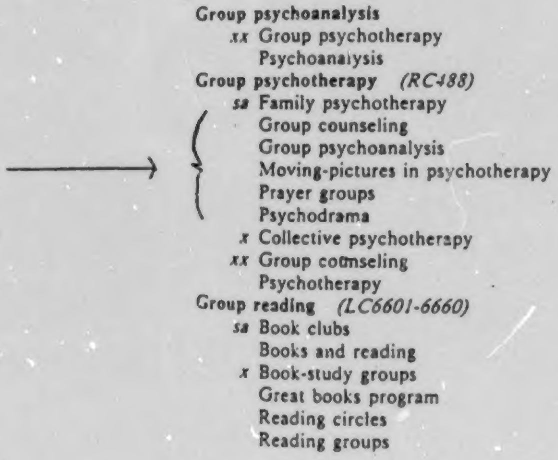
- **Group psychoanalysis**
  - *xx* Group psychotherapy
  - Psychoanalysis
- **Group psychotherapy** *(RC488)*
  - *sa* Family psychotherapy
  - Group counseling
  - Group psychoanalysis
  - Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
  - Prayer groups
  - Psychodrama
  - *x* Collective psychotherapy
  - *xx* Group counseling
  - Psychotherapy
- **Group reading** *(LC6601-6660)*
  - *sa* Book clubs
  - Books and reading
  - *x* Book-study groups
  - Great books program
  - Reading circles
  - Reading groups

Yes. (Turn to page 10)

No. (Turn to page 11)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Right! "Group counseling" is a related heading in the sa (see also) category. You would also use any of the other sa headings.



Group psychoanalysis
xx Group psychotherapy
Psychoanalysis
Group psychotherapy *(RC488)*
sa Family psychotherapy
Group counseling
Group psychoanalysis
Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
Prayer groups
Psychodrama
x Collective psychotherapy
xx Group counseling
Psychotherapy
Group reading *(LC6601-6660)*
sa Book clubs
Books and reading
x Book-study groups
Great books program
Reading circles
Reading groups

Go on to page 14.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Incorrect. "Group counseling" is a sa (see also) heading under the main heading of "Group psychotherapy", and all sa references are subject headings. Review pages 4 and 5 again. Then look at the example below. Could you look under "Psychodrama" to find information related to "Group psychotherapy?"

Group psychoanalysis
  xx Group psychotherapy
    Psychoanalysis
Group psychotherapy *(RC488)*
  sa Family psychotherapy
  → Group counseling
    Group psychoanalysis
    Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
    Prayer groups
    Psychodrama
  x Collective psychotherapy
  xx Group counseling
    Psychotherapy
Group reading *(LC6601-6660)*
  sa Book clubs
    Books and reading
  x Book-study groups
    Great books program
    Reading circles
    Reading groups
  xx Book clubs
    Books and reading

Yes. (Turn to page 12)

No. (Turn to page 13)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Good! You've got it!

Go on to page 14.

Are you sure? Review pages 4 and 5 and try the question again.

Would you be able to find "Collective psychotherapy" in the subject catalog?

Group psychoanalysis
  xx Group psychotherapy
    Psychoanalysis
Group psychotherapy *(RC488)*
  sa Family psychotherapy
    Group counseling
    Group psychoanalysis
    Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
    Prayer groups
    Psychodrama
  x Collective psychotherapy
  xx Group counseling
    Psychotherapy
Group reading *(LC6601-6660)*
  sa Book clubs
    Books and reading
  x Book-study groups
    Great books program
    Reading circles
    Reading groups

Yes. (Turn to page 15)

No. (Turn to page 16)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Not true. Words preceded by an x are not subject headings. Using a different example, is "Community-based residences" a subject heading?

Group homes for children *(Indirect)*
x Community-based residences
xx Children—Institutional care
Foster home care
Halfway houses
Orphans and orphan-asylums

Yes. (Turn to page 16)

No. (Turn to page 17)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Careful! Review pages 4 and 5. Then try the question again.

Exactly right. Words preceded by an x are not subject headings.

What about "Psychotherapy"? Is this term a subject heading?

Group psychoanalysis
    xx Group psychotherapy
        Psychoanalysis
Group psychotherapy *(RC488)*
    sa Family psychotherapy
        Group counseling
        Group psychoanalysis
        Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
        Prayer groups
        Psychodrama
    x Collective psychotherapy
    xx Group counseling
        Psychotherapy
Group reading *(LC6601-6660)*
    sa Book clubs
        Books and reading
    x Book-study groups
        Great books program
        Reading circles
        Reading groups

Yes. (Turn to page 18)

No. (Turn to page 19)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Corrent. This is a broader term than "Group psychotherapy," but it is still a subject heading because it is preceded by xx . If you turn to the P's in LCSH and look "Psychotherapy," you will find "Group psychotherapy" listed under it as a "sa" heading

Psychotherapy *(Indirect)* *(RC435-630)*
sa Adolescent psychotherapy
Art therapy
Autogenic training
Behavior therapy
Bibliotherapy
Bioenergetic psychotherapy
Biofeedback training
Child psychotherapy
Client-centered psychotherapy
Crisis intervention (Psychiatry)
Desensitization (Psychotherapy)
Dianetics
Erhard seminars training
Fantasy—Therapeutic use
Gestalt therapy
→ Group psychotherapy
Insight in psychotherapy
Interviewing in psychiatry
Logotherapy
Marital psychotherapy
Mental healing
Milieu therapy
Modeling—Therapeutic use
Morita psychotherapy

Go on to page 20.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Not so. You've forgotten what xx means. Review pages 4 and 5, and try the question again.

Suppose that your topic deals with group problem solving. Could you find information in the subject catalog by looking under this as a heading?

Group problem solving
See Problem solving, Group
Group psychoanalysis
xx Group psychotherapy
Psychoanalysis
Group psychotherapy *(RC488)*
sa Family psychotherapy
Group counseling
Group psychoanalysis
Moving-pictures in psychotherapy
Prayer groups
Psychodrama
x Collective psychotherapy
xx Group counseling
Psychotherapy
Group reading *(LC6601-6660)*
sa Book clubs
Books and reading
x Book-study groups
Great books program
Reading circles
Reading groups

Yes. (Turn to page 21)

No. (Turn to page 22)

COPY AVAILABLE

Careful, you forgot what "see" means. Review pages 4 and 5, and try the question again.

Good. A "see" reference directs you from a term that is not used to the proper subject heading, which in this case is "Problem solving, Group." If you turn to the P's in LCSH, you will find "Group problem solving" listed as an x (or not used) term under "Problem solving, Group."

Problem solving *(Mathematics, QA63)*
    sa GPS (Computer program)
        Pullman method
        Question-answering systems
    xx Methodology
        Psychology
Problem solving, Group
    x Brain storming
⟶   Group problem solving
        Think tanks
    xx Social groups

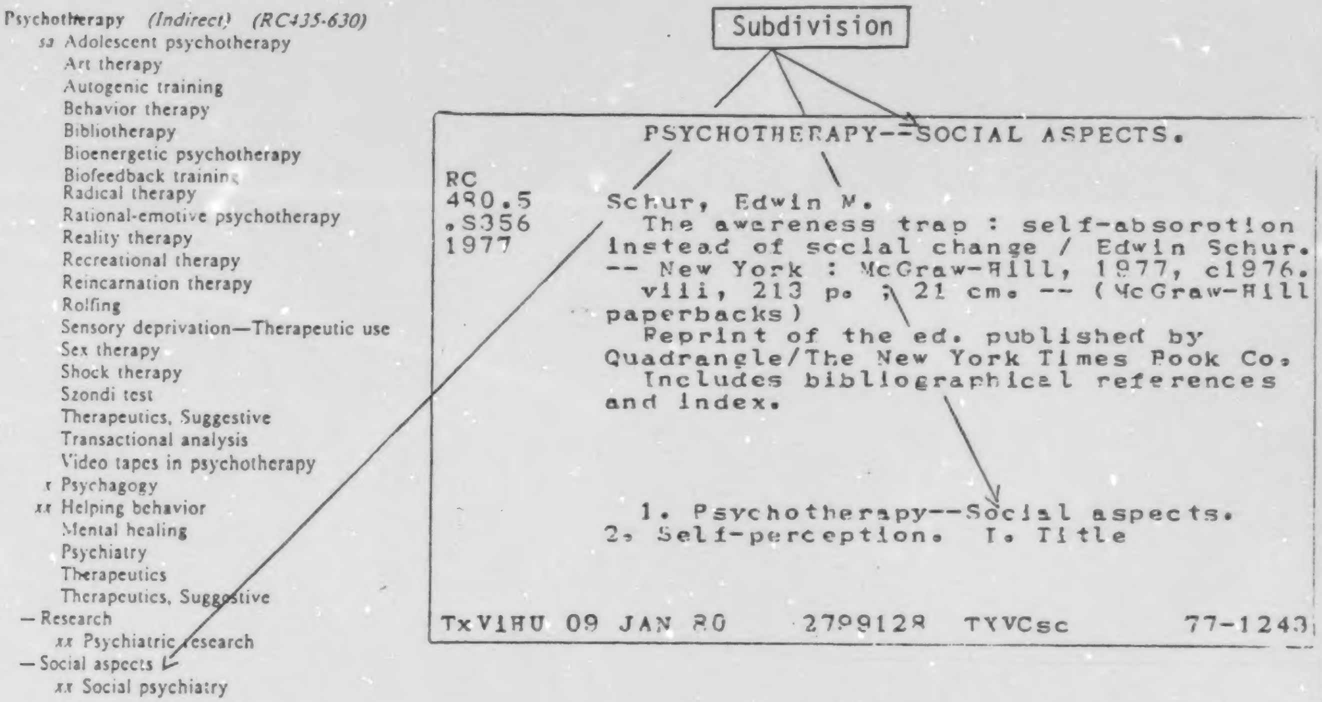
Go on to page 23.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Now you understand how to interpret LCSH. Subject headings, however, can be made much more precise than the examples we have been working with. We get this precision by adding SUBDIVISIONS to a basic heading. Subdivisions are represented in LCSH by a "-". On a catalog card, they are separated from the main headings by "--".

LCSH Excerpt

Card from Subject Catalog



Psychotherapy *(Indirect)* *(RC435-630)*
sa Adolescent psychotherapy
Art therapy
Autogenic training
Behavior therapy
Bibliotherapy
Bioenergetic psychotherapy
Biofeedback training
Radical therapy
Rational-emotive psychotherapy
Reality therapy
Recreational therapy
Reincarnation therapy
Rolfing
Sensory deprivation—Therapeutic use
Sex therapy
Shock therapy
Szondi test
Therapeutics, Suggestive
Transactional analysis
Video tapes in psychotherapy
x Psychagogy
xx Helping behavior
Mental healing
Psychiatry
Therapeutics
Therapeutics, Suggestive
— Research
xx Psychiatric research
— Social aspects
xx Social psychiatry

PSYCHOTHERAPY--SOCIAL ASPECTS.

RC
480.5
.S356
1977

Schur, Edwin M.
The awareness trap : self-absorption instead of social change / Edwin Schur. -- New York : McGraw-Hill, 1977, c1976.
viii, 213 p. ; 21 cm. -- (McGraw-Hill paperbacks)
Reprint of the ed. published by Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co.
Includes bibliographical references and index.

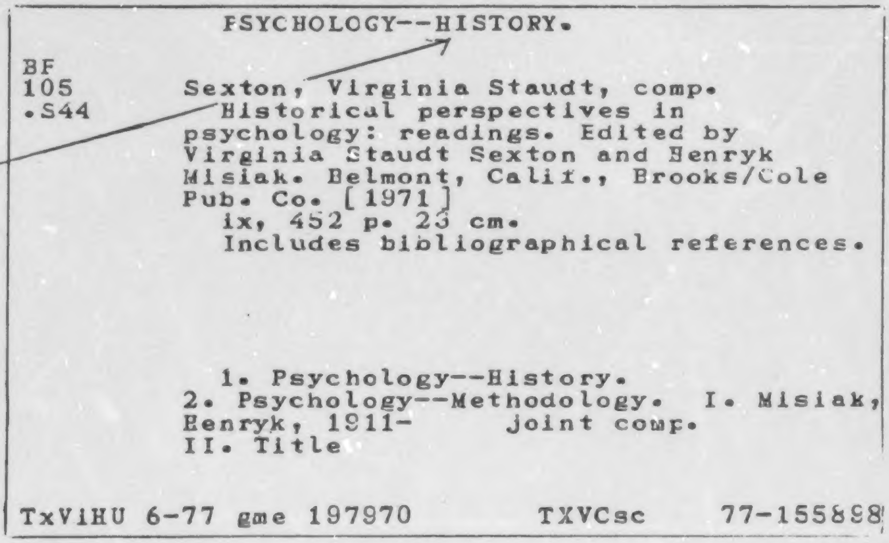
1. Psychotherapy--Social aspects. 2. Self-perception. I. Title

TxVIHU 09 JAN 80 2789128 TXVCsc 77-1243

Go on to page 24.

There are four kinds of SUBHEADINGS, and one or several can be attached to a main heading.

TOPICAL SUBHEADINGS limit a main heading to one particular aspect.



PSYCHOLOGY--HISTORY.

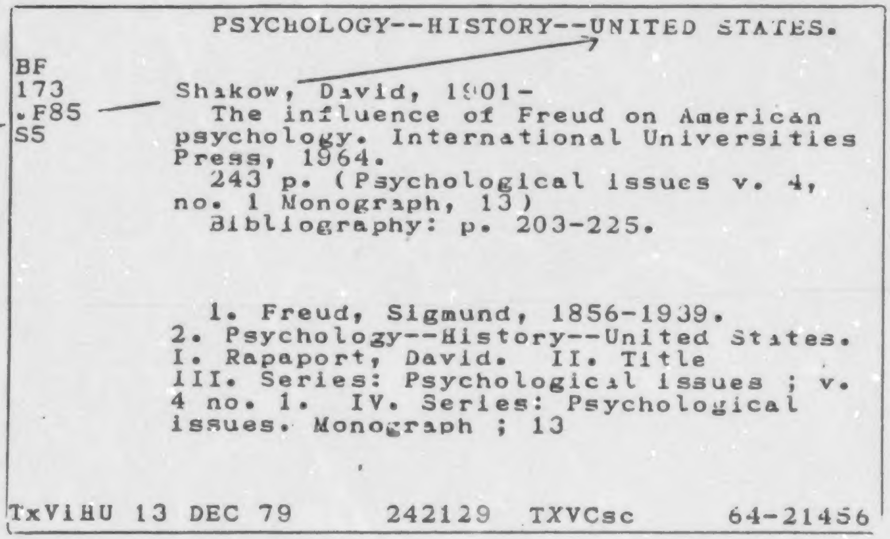
BF
105
.S44

Sexton, Virginia Staudt, comp.
Historical perspectives in psychology: readings. Edited by Virginia Staudt Sexton and Henryk Misiak. Belmont, Calif., Brooks/Cole Pub. Co. [1971]
ix, 452 p. 23 cm.
Includes bibliographical references.

1. Psychology--History.
2. Psychology--Methodology. I. Misiak, Henryk, 1911- joint comp.
II. Title

TxViHU 6-77 gme 197970 TXVCsc 77-155898

GEOGRAPHIC SUB-HEADINGS limit the main heading to a particular location.



PSYCHOLOGY--HISTORY--UNITED STATES.

BF
173
.F85
S5

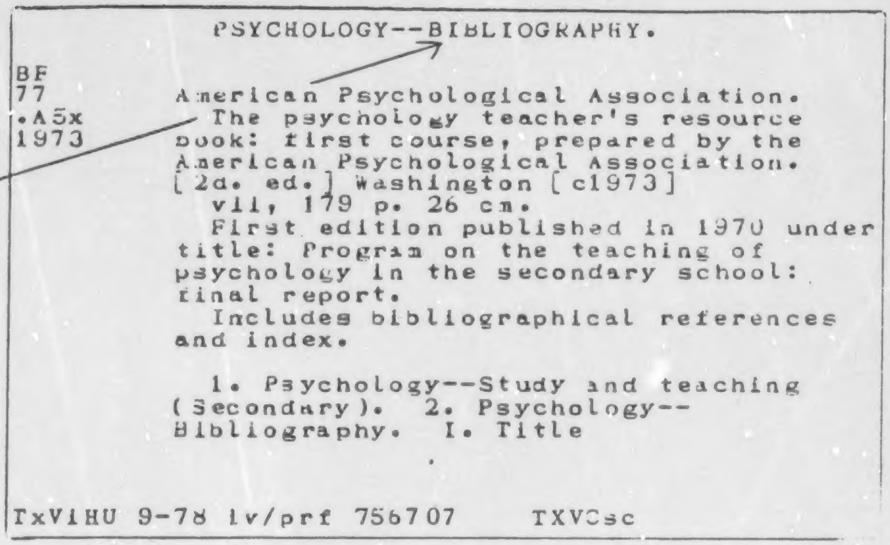
Shakow, David, 1901-
The influence of Freud on American psychology. International Universities Press, 1964.
243 p. (Psychological issues v. 4, no. 1 Monograph, 13)
Bibliography: p. 203-225.

1. Freud, Sigmund, 1856-1939.
2. Psychology--History--United States.
I. Rapaport, David. II. Title
III. Series: Psychological issues ; v. 4 no. 1. IV. Series: Psychological issues. Monograph ; 13

TxViHU 13 DEC 79 242129 TXVCsc 64-21456

Go on to page 25.

FORM SUBHEADINGS don't tell anything about the subject of the book; they single out special formats such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographies.



PSYCHOLOGY--BIBLIOGRAPHY.

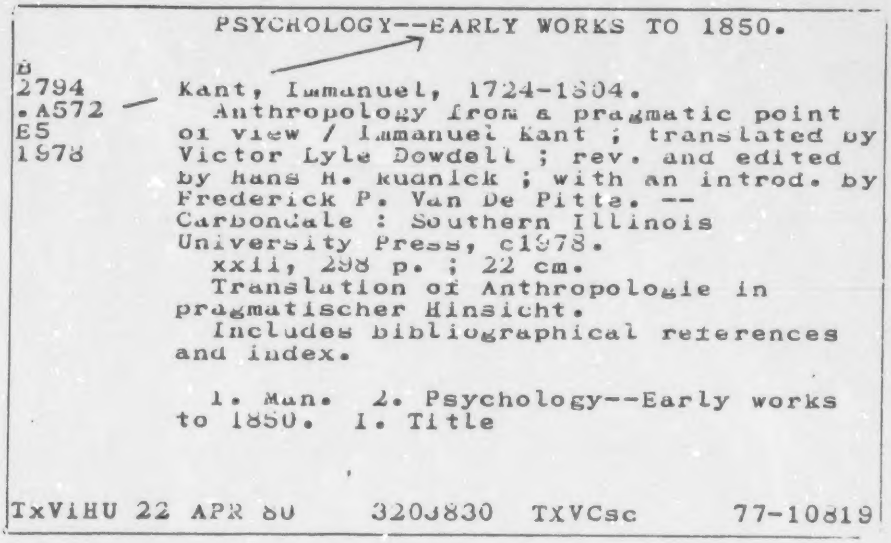
BF
77
.A5x
1973

American Psychological Association.
The psychology teacher's resource book: first course, prepared by the American Psychological Association. [2d. ed.] Washington [c1973]
vii, 179 p. 26 cm.
First edition published in 1970 under title: Program on the teaching of psychology in the secondary school: final report.
Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Psychology--Study and teaching (Secondary). 2. Psychology--Bibliography. I. Title

TxViHU 9-78 lv/prf 756707 TXVCsc

PERIOD SUBHEADINGS limit the main heading to a particular span of years.



PSYCHOLOGY--EARLY WORKS TO 1850.

B
2794
.A572
E5
1978

Kant, Immanuel, 1724-1804.
Anthropology from a pragmatic point of view / Immanuel Kant ; translated by Victor Lyle Dowdell ; rev. and edited by Hans H. Rudnick ; with an introd. by Frederick P. Van De Pitte. -- Carbondale : Southern Illinois University Press, c1978.
xxii, 298 p. ; 22 cm.
Translation of Anthropologie in pragmatischer Hinsicht.
Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Man. 2. Psychology--Early works to 1850. I. Title

TxViHU 22 APR 80 3203830 TXVCsc 77-10819

Go on to page 26.

By now you may suspect that finding your subject heading in LCSH poses the same problem as using a dictionary to find the correct spelling of a word--namely, how can you find it unless you already know where to look? Good point. Follow the same procedure in LCSH that you use in the dictionary: look under what you suspect might be correct, and if you don't find it there, browse in the general vicinity.

Be aware that subject headings can have several formats:

Industrial psychology
  might be listed under
Psychology, Industrial

Following the same logic, you might expect to find:

Psychology, Genetic
  but (surprise!) LCSH will tell you to use
Genetic psychology

Phrases can also be subject headings:

Psychology in literature
Information theory in psychology
Interviewing in psychiatry

Some are even qualified by parentheses to clarify the meaning:

Displacement (Psychology)

Always start with the most precise term you can think of. If you don't find the specific term you are looking for, go to a more general category and check for cross-references and subheadings. Be prepared to use your imagination, and don't hesitate to ask a Reference Librarian for advice.

Go on to page 27.

Assume you wanted to use the subject catalog to find a bibliography on psychology as it appears in literature. Which of the following subject headings would be the best choice?

(a) Psychology--Bibliography (Turn to page 28)

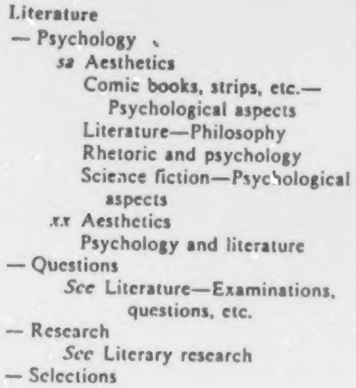
(b) Literature--Psychology--Bibliography (Turn to page 29)

(c) Literature--Bibliography (Turn to page 30)

This would give a bibliography on psychology in general. Try again, there's a better choice.

Good! Looking under "Literature" qualified by the subheadings "Psychology" and "Bibliography" insures that you will find books specifically about the relationship between literature and psychology, and that these books will be bibliographies.

If you examine the LCSH excerpt below, you will see that there is a subheading -Psychology, but no subheading -Bibliography. This is because some subheadings, like "Bibliography," are so common that they can be used with any main heading, and in order to keep the LCSH volumes from becoming even bigger and heavier, these common subheadings are not printed. A listing of these "floating" subheadings can always be found in the front of the hardbound LCSH volumes or one of its paperbound supplements.



Literature
— Psychology
sa Aesthetics
Comic books, strips, etc.—Psychological aspects
Literature—Philosophy
Rhetoric and psychology
Science fiction—Psychological aspects
xx Aesthetics
Psychology and literature
— Questions
See Literature—Examinations, questions, etc.
— Research
See Literary research
— Selections

Go on to page 31.

This would give you a bibliography on literature in general. Try again, there's a better choice.

Congratulations! You've done a good job! If you still have doubts about anything that we covered in this chapter, review the examples again.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand the subject catalog and subject headings, you may do the library problems on page 32.

NAME:______________________ INSTRUCTOR:______________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. You are researching the subject of forensic psychology.

   a) According to LCSH, what is the correct subject heading?

   b) Look up this subject in the subject catalog. Give the title of a book on this subject published by Wiley in 1980.

2. You are writing a paper about diagnosing mental illness.

   a) According to LCSH, what is the most appropriate subject heading?

   b) Look up this subject heading in the subject catalog. Give the title of a book on the subject published by Springer Pub. co. in 1978.

3. You want to find books on psycholinguistic testing. According to LCSH, what is the correct subject heading?

Chapter 5

FINDING PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Even if you have found armloads of books on your subject, your research isn't quite finished. Getting a book published is a time-consuming process, and there can be a lag of several years between the time that an author finishes a manuscript and the date that the book appears in print. Depending upon the subject, this means that much of the content can be outdated even before a book comes off the press.

How can you be sure of finding the most current information on a topic? By consulting the PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Because periodicals are published several times a year, they are the most up-to-date sources of information available to a researcher.

Note: You will often hear the words PERIODICAL, JOURNAL, and SERIAL used interchangeably. Each word has a slightly different technical meaning, but for our purposes you may ignore technicalities and think of them as synonyms for the familiar term MAGAZINE.

Go on to page 2.

For research purposes, periodical literature divides into two categories:

(1) POPULAR

(2) SCHOLARLY AND PROFESSIONAL

POPULAR PERIODICALS are written to have a wide appeal. They are intended for general readers who have no special technical knowledge or educational background. They are the kind of magazines that you buy at a newsstand and read for general information. They are often lavishly illustrated and printed on glossy paper.

Examples of popular periodicals are:

Health

Popular Science

Psychology Today

Science Digest

World Health

SCHOLARLY AND PROFESSIONAL PERIODICALS, by contrast, are written by specialists in a subject or profession for their fellow specialists (or in the case of students, for specialists-to-be). It is here that scholars and professionals publish the results of their research and/or experiments, and comment on the work of their colleagues. The contributors to scholarly and professional periodicals are usually college and university faculty or working specialists (teachers, psychologists, social workers, business executives, etc.) The articles themselves are written in formal and often technical language, and assume that the reader has some prior knowledge of the subject matter.

Examples of scholarly and professional periodicals are:

American Psychologist

Behavioral Science

Child Psychiatry

Journal for the Theory of Social Behavior

Social Psychology

Go on to page 3.

Just as you stopped (or should have!) paraphrasing term papers from encyclopedia articles after you got out of junior high school, so should you cease to rely on popular periodicals for researching college papers. Most of your research will be done in scholarly and professional periodicals.

Faced with miles of shelves full of periodicals, how do you find the articles you need? You could (and some people do) find the journals in your general subject area, and look through each issue for articles on your specific topic. Only a confirmed masochist does it this way. The easy way is by using an INDEX.

There are literally dozens of different indexes to periodicals, but small libraries like VC/UHV have only a few.

Our indexes which cover psychology are:

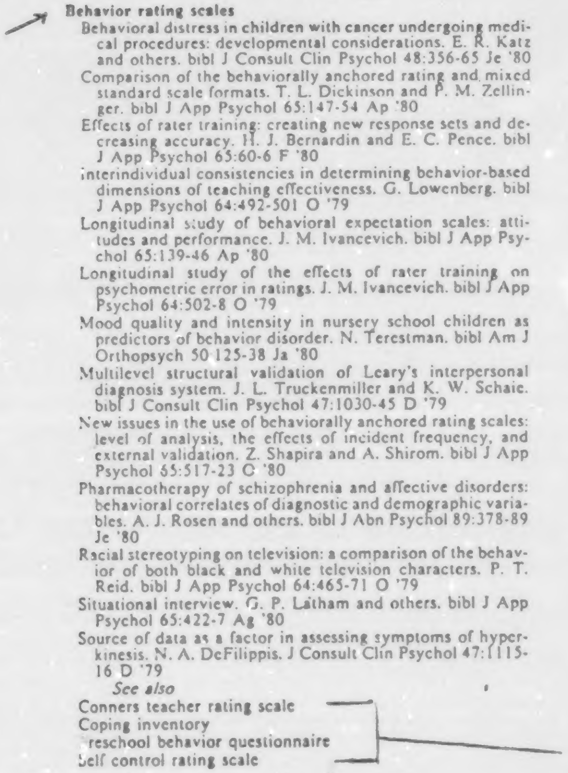
Psychological Abstracts
Social Science Citation Index
Social Sciences Index
Sociological Abstracts

Go on to page 4.

Indexes are published serially (once a month is the most common pattern), and these single issues are later replaced by cumulative volumes. When looking up information, always start with the most recent issue and work progressively backward.

Like the card catalog, indexes are organized by subject headings. In the psychology field, you will need to know how to use two methods of finding appropriate headings.

The first method is "brainstorming." This involves looking under as many synonyms for your topic as you can think of. The Library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH) books will aid you in this direction.



main subject heading

Behavior rating scales

Behavioral distress in children with cancer undergoing medical procedures: developmental considerations. E. R. Katz and others. bibl J Consult Clin Psychol 48:356-65 Je '80
Comparison of the behaviorally anchored rating and mixed standard scale formats. T. L. Dickinson and P. M. Zellinger. bibl J App Psychol 65:147-54 Ap '80
Effects of rater training: creating new response sets and decreasing accuracy. H. J. Bernardin and E. C. Pence. bibl J App Psychol 65:60-6 F '80
Interindividual consistencies in determining behavior-based dimensions of teaching effectiveness. G. Lowenberg. bibl J App Psychol 64:492-501 O '79
Longitudinal study of behavioral expectation scales: attitudes and performance. J. M. Ivancevich. bibl J App Psychol 65:139-46 Ap '80
Longitudinal study of the effects of rater training on psychometric error in ratings. J. M. Ivancevich. bibl J App Psychol 64:502-8 O '79
Mood quality and intensity in nursery school children as predictors of behavior disorder. N. Terestman. bibl Am J Orthopsych 50 125-38 Ja '80
Multilevel structural validation of Leary's interpersonal diagnosis system. J. L. Truckenmiller and K. W. Schaie. bibl J Consult Clin Psychol 47:1030-45 D '79
New issues in the use of behaviorally anchored rating scales: level of analysis, the effects of incident frequency, and external validation. Z. Shapira and A. Shirom. bibl J App Psychol 65:517-23 O '80
Pharmacotherapy of schizophrenia and affective disorders: behavioral correlates of diagnostic and demographic variables. A. J. Rosen and others. bibl J Abn Psychol 89:378-89 Je '80
Racial stereotyping on television: a comparison of the behavior of both black and white television characters. P. T. Reid. bibl J App Psychol 64:465-71 O '79
Situational interview. G. P. Latham and others. bibl J App Psychol 65:422-7 Ag '80
Source of data as a factor in assessing symptoms of hyperkinesis. N. A. DeFilippis. J Consult Clin Psychol 47:1115-16 D '79

See also

Conners teacher rating scale
Coping inventory
Preschool behavior questionnaire
Self control rating scale

additional headings

FIGURE 13. Social Sciences Index, vol. 7. p. 91.

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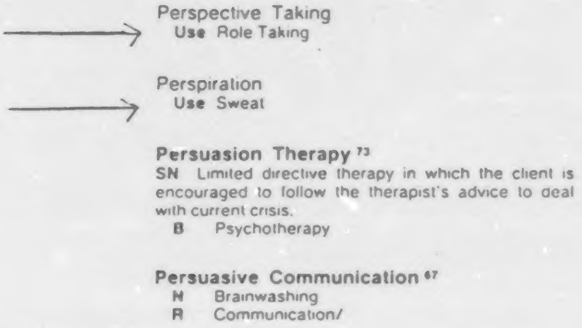
A field such as psychology is comprehensive enough to warrant its own subject authority list. Such a list is called a thesaurus, and is usually compiled by an organization publishing a comprehensive index. One such thesaurus accompanies Psychological Abstracts, and is called the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms.

To use the thesaurus, simply start with brainstorming. Choose a topic and look it up. If the thesaurus does not use your term, it will probably tell you so in the form of a USE note, as shown below:



Perspective Taking
Use Role Taking

Perspiration
Use Sweat

Persuasion Therapy ^{73}
SN Limited directive therapy in which the client is encouraged to follow the therapist's advice to deal with current crisis.
B Psychotherapy

Persuasive Communication ^{67}
N Brainwashing
R Communication/

FIGURE 14. Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, 1982. p. 128.

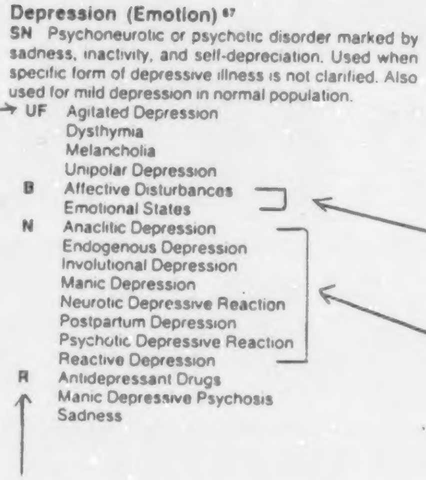
In order to use Psychological Abstracts successfully, you must take the time to identify the correct terms for your topic.

Go on to page 6.

If your term is used, the entry will appear as follows:

SN = Scope Note
Provides a precise definition of the term.

UF = Used For
Like a "see" reference in the Library of Congress books (LCSH).



Depression (Emotion)^{67}
SN Psychoneurotic or psychotic disorder marked by sadness, inactivity, and self-depreciation. Used when specific form of depressive illness is not clarified. Also used for mild depression in normal population.
UF Agitated Depression
Dysthymia
Melancholia
Unipolar Depression
B Affective Disturbances
Emotional States
N Anaclitic Depression
Endogenous Depression
Involutional Depression
Manic Depression
Neurotic Depressive Reaction
Postpartum Depression
Psychotic Depressive Reaction
Reactive Depression
R Antidepressant Drugs
Manic Depressive Psychosis
Sadness

B = Broad Term
A more general term.

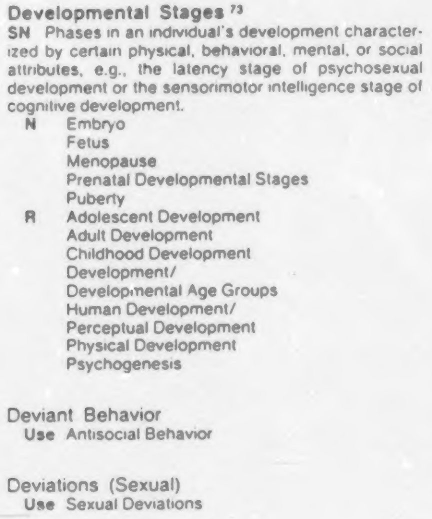
N = Narrow Term
A more specific term.

R = Related Term
A synonym for the main term.

FIGURE 15. Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, 1982. p. 47

Go on to page 7.

If you were preparing to look for articles in Psychological Abstracts on deviant behavior, would you be able to use this as a term?



Developmental Stages ^{73}
SN Phases in an individual's development characterized by certain physical, behavioral, mental, or social attributes, e.g., the latency stage of psychosexual development or the sensorimotor intelligence stage of cognitive development.
N Embryo
Fetus
Menopause
Prenatal Developmental Stages
Puberty
R Adolescent Development
Adult Development
Childhood Development
Development/
Developmental Age Groups
Human Development/
Perceptual Development
Physical Development
Psychogenesis

Deviant Behavior
Use Antisocial Behavior

Deviations (Sexual)
Use Sexual Deviations

FIGURE 16. Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, 1982. p. 47

Yes. (Turn to page 8)

No. (Turn to page 9)

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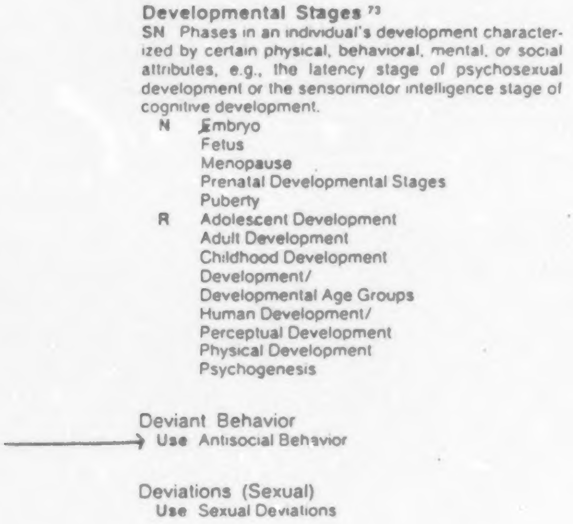
Are you awake? You may have slept through page 5. Review the material, and try the question on page 7 again.

Right! You have a USE note directing you to Antisocial Behavior.



Developmental Stages [73]
SN Phases in an individual's development characterized by certain physical, behavioral, mental, or social attributes, e.g., the latency stage of psychosexual development or the sensorimotor intelligence stage of cognitive development.
N Embryo
Fetus
Menopause
Prenatal Developmental Stages
Puberty
R Adolescent Development
Adult Development
Childhood Development
Development/
Developmental Age Groups
Human Development/
Perceptual Development
Physical Development
Psychogenesis

Deviant Behavior
Use Antisocial Behavior

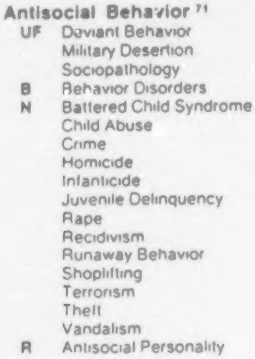
Deviations (Sexual)
Use Sexual Deviations

FIGURE 17. Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, 1982. p. 47.

Go on to page 10.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Consult the heading for Antisocial Behavior. Would "Crime" be used as a more general term?



Antisocial Behavior ^{71}
UF Deviant Behavior
Military Desertion
Sociopathology
B Behavior Disorders
N Battered Child Syndrome
Child Abuse
Crime
Homicide
Infanticide
Juvenile Delinquency
Rape
Recidivism
Runaway Behavior
Shoplifting
Terrorism
Theft
Vandalism
R Antisocial Personality

FIGURE 18. *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms*, 1982. p. T3

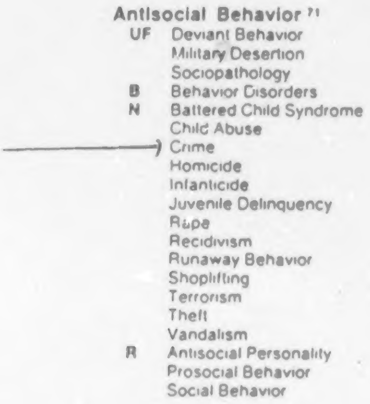
Yes. (Turn to page 11)

No. (Turn to page 12)

AVAILABLE

No, you are incorrect. Review the abbreviations on page 6, and try again.

Good. Crime is listed under "N", which stands for Narrow Term. A more general term (B) would be Behavior Disorders.



Antisocial Behavior ^{71}
UF Deviant Behavior
Military Desertion
Sociopathology
B Behavior Disorders
N Battered Child Syndrome
Child Abuse
Crime
Homicide
Infanticide
Juvenile Delinquency
Rape
Recidivism
Runaway Behavior
Shoplifting
Terrorism
Theft
Vandalism
R Antisocial Personality
Prosocial Behavior
Social Behavior

FIGURE 19. _Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms_, 1982. p. 13

Go on to page 13.

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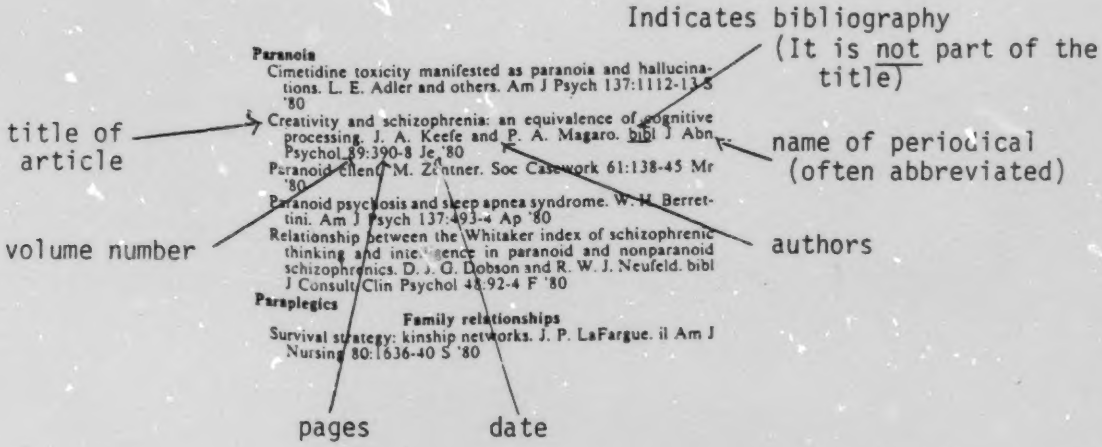
Many of the periodical indexes are very similar in format to Bibliographic Index, which you used in Chapter 2. (In fact, Bibliographic Index is a specialized form of index which includes books and pamphlets as well as periodicals). You should remember from the discussion in Chapter 2 that each item under a subject heading is called an ENTRY. The example below shows the parts of an entry:



Paranoia

Cimetidine toxicity manifested as paranoia and hallucinations. L. E. Adler and others. Am J Psych 137:1112-13 S '80

Creativity and schizophrenia: an equivalence of cognitive processing. J. A. Keefe and P. A. Magaro. bibl J Abn Psychol 89:390-8 Je '80

Paranoid client. M. Zentner. Soc Casework 61:138-45 Mr '80

Paranoid psychosis and sleep apnea syndrome. W. H. Berrettini. Am J Psych 137:493-4 Ap '80

Relationship between the Whitaker index of schizophrenic thinking and intelligence in paranoid and nonparanoid schizophrenics. D. J. G. Dobson and R. W. J. Neufeld. bibl J Consult Clin Psychol 48:92-4 F '80

Paraplegics

Family relationships

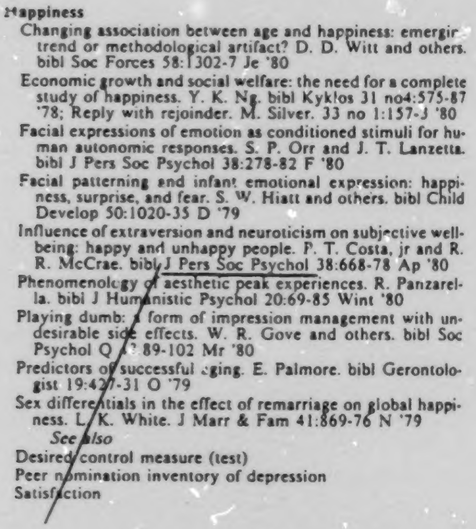
Survival strategy: kinship networks. J. P. LaFargue. il Am J Nursing 80:1636-40 S '80

FIGURE 20. Social Sciences Index, vol 7. p. 421.

Always copy all parts of an entry. It takes much less time than trying to backtrack later and find a date or volume number that you forgot to include.

Go on to page 14.

Often the name of the journal in which the article is published will be abbreviated in the entry.



Happiness

Changing association between age and happiness: emerging trend or methodological artifact? D. D. Witt and others. bibl Soc Forces 58:1302-7 Je '80

Economic growth and social welfare: the need for a complete study of happiness. Y. K. Ng. bibl Kyklos 31 no4:575-87 '78; Reply with rejoinder. M. Silver. 33 no 1:157-9 '80

Facial expressions of emotion as conditioned stimuli for human autonomic responses. S. P. Orr and J. T. Lanzetta. bibl J Pers Soc Psychol 38:278-82 F '80

Facial patterning and infant emotional expression: happiness, surprise, and fear. S. W. Hiatt and others. bibl Child Develop 50:1020-35 D '79

Influence of extraversion and neuroticism on subjective well-being: happy and unhappy people. P. T. Costa, jr and R. R. McCrae. bibl J Pers Soc Psychol 38:668-78 Ap '80

Phenomenology of aesthetic peak experiences. R. Panzarella. bibl J Humanistic Psychol 20:69-85 Wint '80

Playing dumb: a form of impression management with undesirable side effects. W. R. Gove and others. bibl Soc Psychol Q 43:89-102 Mr '80

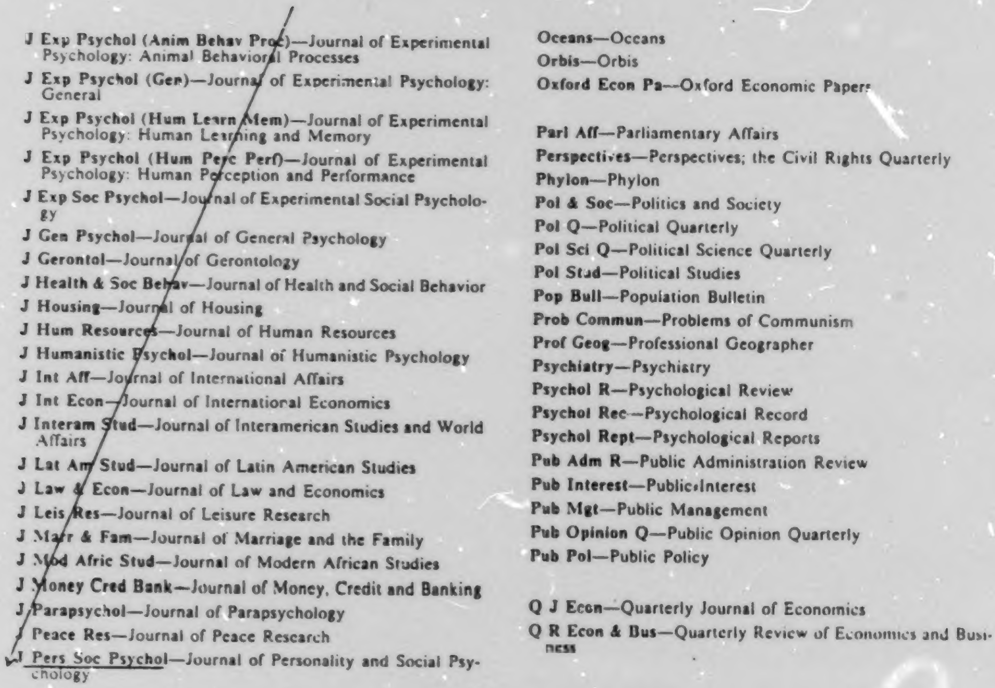
Predictors of successful aging. E. Palmore. bibl Gerontologist 19:427-31 O '79

Sex differentials in the effect of remarriage on global happiness. L. K. White. J Marr & Fam 41:869-76 N '79

See also

Desired control measure (test)
Peer nomination inventory of depression
Satisfaction

FIGURE 21a. Social Sciences Index, vol. 7. p. 420.



J Exp Psychol (Anim Behav Proc)—Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavioral Processes
J Exp Psychol (Gen)—Journal of Experimental Psychology: General
J Exp Psychol (Hum Learn Mem)—Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory
J Exp Psychol (Hum Perc Perf)—Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance
J Exp Soc Psychol—Journal of Experimental Social Psychology
J Gen Psychol—Journal of General Psychology
J Gerontol—Journal of Gerontology
J Health & Soc Behav—Journal of Health and Social Behavior
J Housing—Journal of Housing
J Hum Resources—Journal of Human Resources
J Humanistic Psychol—Journal of Humanistic Psychology
J Int Aff—Journal of International Affairs
J Int Econ—Journal of International Economics
J Interam Stud—Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs
J Lat Am Stud—Journal of Latin American Studies
J Law & Econ—Journal of Law and Economics
J Leis Res—Journal of Leisure Research
J Marr & Fam—Journal of Marriage and the Family
J Mod Afric Stud—Journal of Modern African Studies
J Money Cred Bank—Journal of Money, Credit and Banking
J Parapsychol—Journal of Parapsychology
J Peace Res—Journal of Peace Research
J Pers Soc Psychol—Journal of Personality and Social Psychology

Oceans—Oceans
Orbis—Orbis
Oxford Econ Pa—Oxford Economic Papers

Parl Aff—Parliamentary Affairs
Perspectives—Perspectives; the Civil Rights Quarterly
Phylon—Phylon
Pol & Soc—Politics and Society
Pol Q—Political Quarterly
Pol Sci Q—Political Science Quarterly
Pol Stud—Political Studies
Pop Bull—Population Bulletin
Prob Commun—Problems of Communism
Prof Geog—Professional Geographer
Psychiatry—Psychiatry
Psychol R—Psychological Review
Psychol Rec—Psychological Record
Psychol Rept—Psychological Reports
Pub Adm R—Public Administration Review
Pub Interest—Public Interest
Pub Mgt—Public Management
Pub Opinion Q—Public Opinion Quarterly
Pub Pol—Public Policy

Q J Econ—Quarterly Journal of Economics
Q R Econ & Bus—Quarterly Review of Economics and Business

FIGURE 21 (b). Social Sciences Index, vol. 7. p. iii.

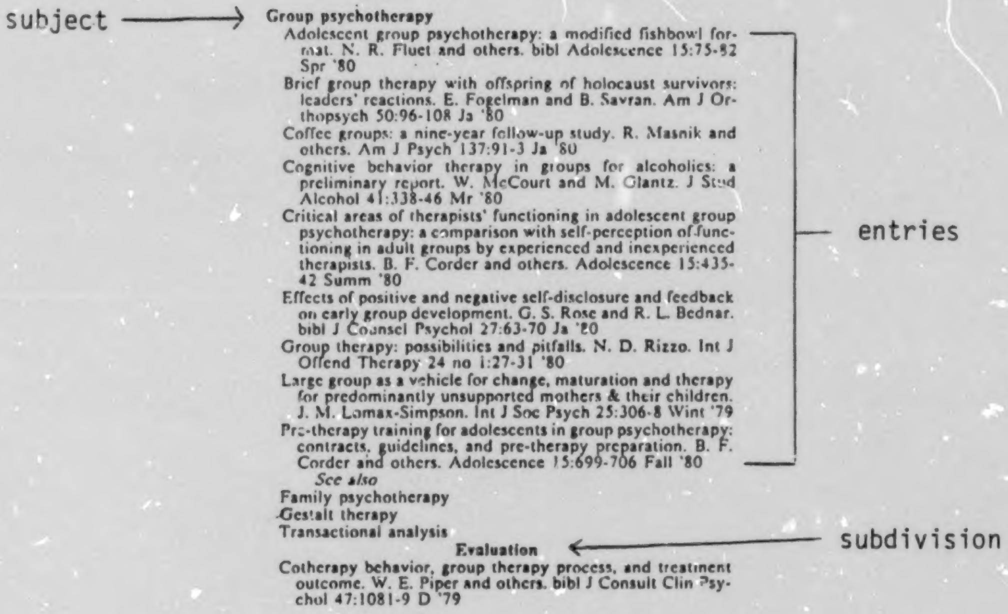
In these cases, always check the front of the index volume for an explanation of the abbreviated titles.

Go on to page 15.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Some indexes also provide an abstracting service as part of their scope. In addition to the entry, such indexes also provide a one-paragraph summary of the journal article. By reading the abstracts, you can decide whether or not to search further to obtain a copy of the entire article. Another time saver!

Indexes which do not provide an abstracting service, like Social Sciences Index and the examples we have already looked at, require you to perform only one step to find information. You choose an appropriate subject heading, and the entire entry is printed immediately beneath it.


subject
entries
subdivision

Group psychotherapy
Adolescent group psychotherapy: a modified fishbowl format. N. R. Fluet and others. bibl Adolescence 15:75-82 Spr '80
Brief group therapy with offspring of holocaust survivors: leaders' reactions. E. Fogelman and B. Savran. Am J Orthopsych 50:96-108 Ja '80
Coffee groups: a nine-year follow-up study. R. Masnik and others. Am J Psych 137:91-3 Ja '80
Cognitive behavior therapy in groups for alcoholics: a preliminary report. W. McCourt and M. Glantz. J Stud Alcohol 41:338-46 Mr '80
Critical areas of therapists' functioning in adolescent group psychotherapy: a comparison with self-perception of functioning in adult groups by experienced and inexperienced therapists. B. F. Corder and others. Adolescence 15:435-42 Summ '80
Effects of positive and negative self-disclosure and feedback on early group development. G. S. Rose and R. L. Bednar. bibl J Counsel Psychol 27:63-70 Ja '80
Group therapy: possibilities and pitfalls. N. D. Rizzo. Int J Offend Therapy 24 no 1:27-31 '80
Large group as a vehicle for change, maturation and therapy for predominantly unsupported mothers & their children. J. M. Lomax-Simpson. Int J Soc Psych 25:306-8 Wint '79
Pre-therapy training for adolescents in group psychotherapy: contracts, guidelines, and pre-therapy preparation. B. F. Corder and others. Adolescence 15:699-706 Fall '80
See also
Family psychotherapy
Gestalt therapy
Transactional analysis

Evaluation

Cotherapy behavior, group therapy process, and treatment outcome. W. E. Piper and others. bibl J Consult Clin Psychol 47:1081-9 D '79

FIGURE 22. Social Sciences Index, vol. 7. p. 411

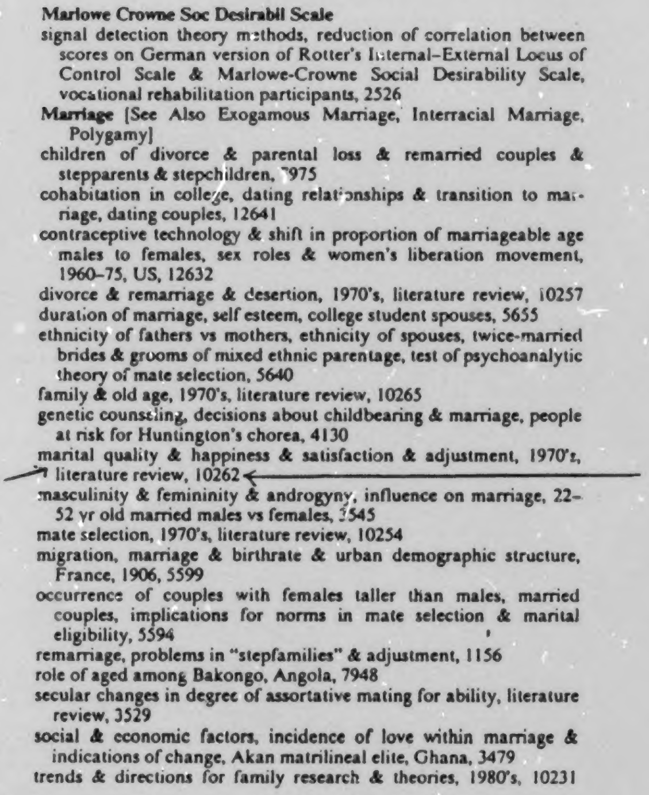
Go on to page 16.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

However, when you use an abstracting index, you must follow a two step process.

STEP 1: Begin by finding your particular subject in the "subject" portion of the index (located at the end of an individual volume or in a cumulative volume designated as "Subject" or "Index").

Instead of complete entries, you will find a short description of the article contents and an ABSTRACT NUMBER. This is NOT a page number; write it down.



Marlowe Crowne Soc Desirabil Scale
signal detection theory methods, reduction of correlation between scores on German version of Rotter's Internal–External Locus of Control Scale & Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, vocational rehabilitation participants, 2526
Marriage [See Also Exogamous Marriage, Interracial Marriage, Polygamy]
children of divorce & parental loss & remarried couples & stepparents & stepchildren, 7975
cohabitation in college, dating relationships & transition to marriage, dating couples, 12641
contraceptive technology & shift in proportion of marriageable age males to females, sex roles & women's liberation movement, 1960–75, US, 12632
divorce & remarriage & desertion, 1970's, literature review, 10257
duration of marriage, self esteem, college student spouses, 5655
ethnicity of fathers vs mothers, ethnicity of spouses, twice-married brides & grooms of mixed ethnic parentage, test of psychoanalytic theory of mate selection, 5640
family & old age, 1970's, literature review, 10265
genetic counseling, decisions about childbearing & marriage, people at risk for Huntington's chorea, 4130
marital quality & happiness & satisfaction & adjustment, 1970's, literature review, 10262
masculinity & femininity & androgyny, influence on marriage, 22–52 yr old married males vs females, 3545
mate selection, 1970's, literature review, 10254
migration, marriage & birthrate & urban demographic structure, France, 1906, 5599
occurrence of couples with females taller than males, married couples, implications for norms in mate selection & marital eligibility, 5594
remarriage, problems in "stepfamilies" & adjustment, 1156
role of aged among Bakongo, Angola, 7948
secular changes in degree of assortative mating for ability, literature review, 3529
social & economic factors, incidence of love within marriage & indications of change, Akan matrilineal elite, Ghana, 3479
trends & directions for family research & theories, 1980's, 10231

brief summary of article contents

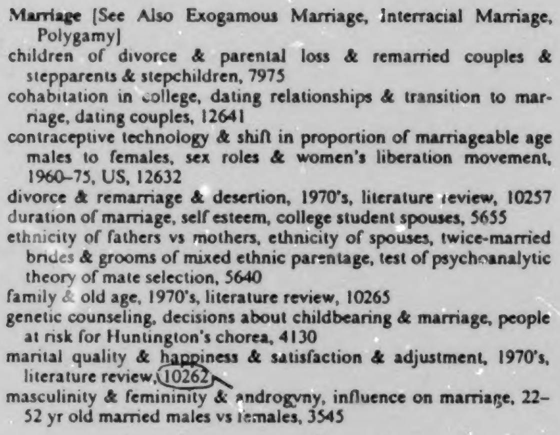
abstract number

FIGURE 23. Psychological Abstracts, vol. 66, no. 6. p. 566.

Go on to page 17.

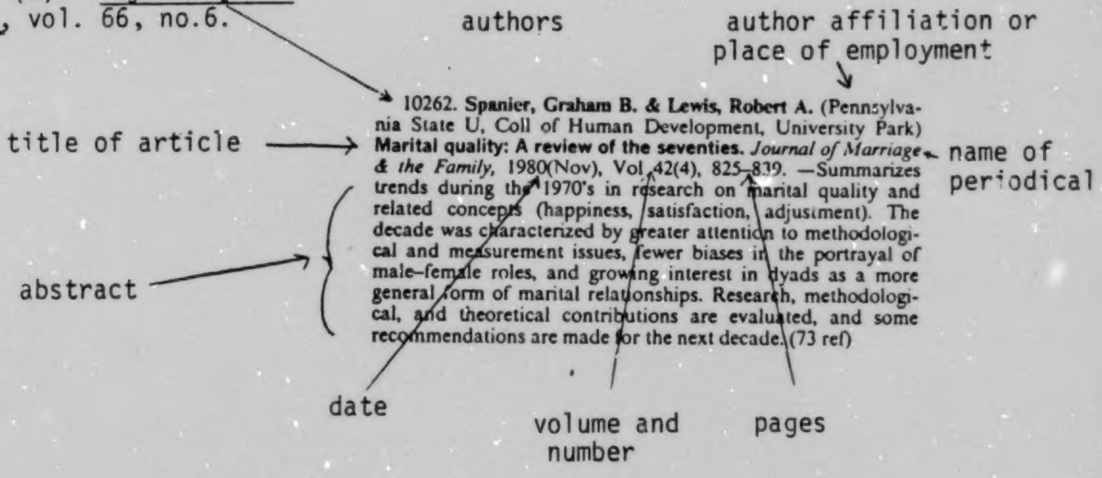
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STEP 2: Locate the "abstract" volume or portion of your index, just as you did the subject portion in STEP 1. Now, find the abstract number(s) that you copied from the subject index, and there's your entry.



Marriage [See Also Exogamous Marriage, Interracial Marriage, Polygamy]
children of divorce & parental loss & remarried couples & stepparents & stepchildren, 7975
cohabitation in college, dating relationships & transition to marriage, dating couples, 12641
contraceptive technology & shift in proportion of marriageable age males to females, sex roles & women's liberation movement, 1960–75, US, 12632
divorce & remarriage & desertion, 1970's, literature review, 10257
duration of marriage, self esteem, college student spouses, 5655
ethnicity of fathers vs mothers, ethnicity of spouses, twice-married brides & grooms of mixed ethnic parentage, test of psychoanalytic theory of mate selection, 5640
family & old age, 1970's, literature review, 10265
genetic counseling, decisions about childbearing & marriage, people at risk for Huntington's chorea, 4130
marital quality & happiness & satisfaction & adjustment, 1970's, literature review, 10262
masculinity & femininity & androgyny, influence on marriage, 22–52 yr old married males vs females, 3545

FIGURE 24 (a). Psychological Abstracts, vol. 66, no.6. page 566.



10262. **Spanier, Graham B. & Lewis, Robert A.** (Pennsylvania State U, Coll of Human Development, University Park) **Marital quality: A review of the seventies.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family,* 1980(Nov), Vol 42(4), 825–839. —Summarizes trends during the 1970's in research on marital quality and related concepts (happiness, satisfaction, adjustment). The decade was characterized by greater attention to methodological and measurement issues, fewer biases in the portrayal of male–female roles, and growing interest in dyads as a more general form of marital relationships. Research, methodological, and theoretical contributions are evaluated, and some recommendations are made for the next decade. (73 ref)

FIGURE 24 (b). Psychological Abstracts, vol. 66, no. 5. Abstract # 10262.

Go on to page 18.

Finally, after all of this searching for entries, you will need to know whether or not the Library subscribes to the journals which contain the articles you find through an index.

Simply look up the title in the Library's SERIALS LIST, the computer printout bound in cardboard covers. Copies are kept at the Reference Desk, the Index Area, and the Current Periodicals Area. If the title you need is not in the list, you may request a photocopy of the article through Interlibrary Loan.

```
                VC/UHVC LIBRARY SERIALS CATALOGUE
                    PUBLIC AUTHOR-TITLE LIST

 JOURNAL OF LUBRICATION TECHNOLOGY
  PAPER: V.95-99  (1973-1977)
  PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL
```

Indicates a current subscription

```
 JOURNAL OF MAMMALOGY
  PAPER: V.57 TO DATE  (1976 TO DATE)
  PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL
```

Gap in paper holdings

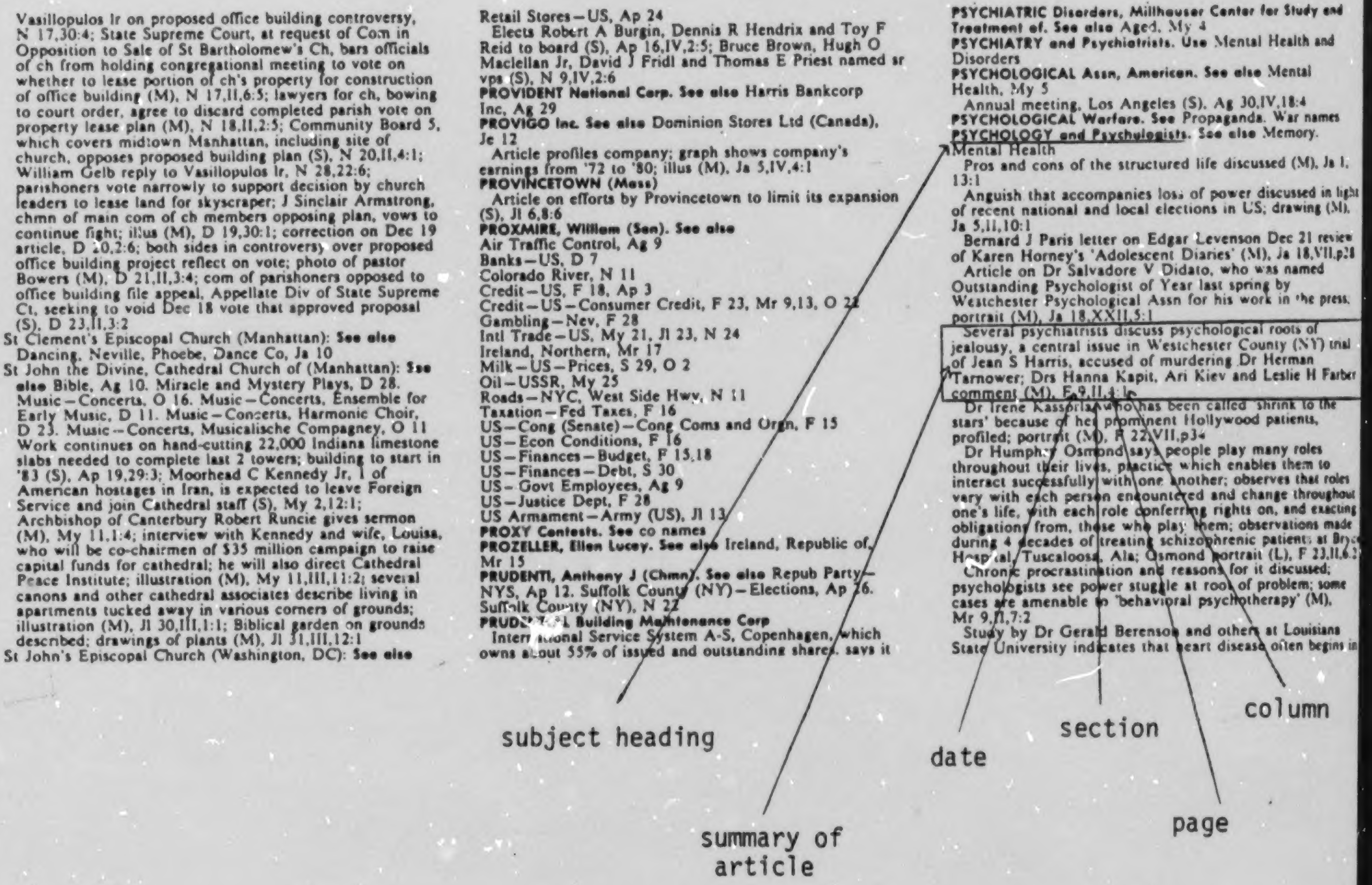
```
 JOURNAL OF MARKETING
  PAPER: V.28-35;37 TO DATE  (1964-1971;1973 TO DATE)
  MICROFILM: V.1-29;36 TO DATE  (1936-1965;1972 TO DATE)
  PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL

 JOURNAL OF MARKETING RESEARCH
  PAPER: V.10 TO DATE  (1973 TO DATE)
  MICROFILM: V.1 TO DATE  (1964 TO DATE)
  PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL

 JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY
  PAPER: V.19-30  (1940-1968)  CURRENT 5 YEARS
  MICROFILM: V.1-18;31 TO DATE  (1939-1956;1969 TO DATE)
  PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL
```

From this example you can see that the Library subscribes to Journal of Marriage and the Family, and you would be able to read the article in the example on page 17.

Go on to page 19.

102

NEWSPAPERS are the most current of all periodicals, and they are important sources of factual information that may not be available anywhere else. Some large daily papers, like The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal, even have their own indexes. The form of an entry in a newspaper index is quite different from other periodical entries.



Vasillopulos lr on proposed office building controversy, N 17,30:4; State Supreme Court, at request of Com in Opposition to Sale of St Bartholomew's Ch, bars officials of ch from holding congregational meeting to vote on whether to lease portion of ch's property for construction of office building (M), N 17,II,6:5; lawyers for ch, bowing to court order, agree to discard completed parish vote on property lease plan (M), N 18,II,2:5; Community Board 5, which covers midtown Manhattan, including site of church, opposes proposed building plan (S), N 20,II,4:1; William Gelb reply to Vasillopulos lr, N 28,22:6; parishoners vote narrowly to support decision by church leaders to lease land for skyscraper; J Sinclair Armstrong, chmn of main com of ch members opposing plan, vows to continue fight; illus (M), D 19,30:1; correction on Dec 19 article, D 20,2:6; both sides in controversy over proposed office building project reflect on vote; photo of pastor Bowers (M), D 21,II,3:4; com of parishoners opposed to office building file appeal, Appellate Div of State Supreme Ct, seeking to void Dec 18 vote that approved proposal (S), D 23,II,3:2

St Clement's Episcopal Church (Manhattan): **See also** Dancing. Neville, Phoebe, Dance Co, Ja 10

St John the Divine, Cathedral Church of (Manhattan): **See also** Bible, Ag 10. Miracle and Mystery Plays, D 28. Music—Concerts, O 16. Music—Concerts, Ensemble for Early Music, D 11. Music—Concerts, Harmonic Choir, D 23. Music—Concerts, Musicalische Compagney, O 11

Work continues on hand-cutting 22,000 Indiana limestone slabs needed to complete last 2 towers; building to start in '83 (S), Ap 19,29:3; Moorhead C Kennedy Jr, 1 of American hostages in Iran, is expected to leave Foreign Service and join Cathedral staff (S), My 2,12:1; Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie gives sermon (M), My 11,1:4; interview with Kennedy and wife, Louisa, who will be co-chairmen of $35 million campaign to raise capital funds for cathedral; he will also direct Cathedral Peace Institute; illustration (M), My 11,III,11:2; several canons and other cathedral associates describe living in apartments tucked away in various corners of grounds; illustration (M), Jl 30,III,1:1; Biblical garden on grounds described; drawings of plants (M), Jl 31,III,12:1

St John's Episcopal Church (Washington, DC): **See also**

Retail Stores—US, Ap 24

Elects Robert A Burgin, Dennis R Hendrix and Toy F Reid to board (S), Ap 16,IV,2:5; Bruce Brown, Hugh O Maclellan Jr, David J Fridl and Thomas E Priest named sr vps (S), N 9,IV,2:6

PROVIDENT National Corp. See also Harris Bankcorp Inc, Ag 29

PROVIGO Inc. See also Dominion Stores Ltd (Canada), Je 12

Article profiles company; graph shows company's earnings from '72 to '80; illus (M), Ja 5,IV,4:1

PROVINCETOWN (Mass)

Article on efforts by Provincetown to limit its expansion (S), Jl 6,8:6

PROXMIRE, William (Sen). See also
Air Traffic Control, Ag 9
Banks—US, D 7
Colorado River, N 11
Credit—US, F 18, Ap 3
Credit—US—Consumer Credit, F 23, Mr 9,13, O 22
Gambling—Nev, F 28
Intl Trade—US, My 21, Jl 23, N 24
Ireland, Northern, Mr 17
Milk—US—Prices, S 29, O 2
Oil—USSR, My 25
Roads—NYC, West Side Hwy, N 11
Taxation—Fed Taxes, F 16
US—Cong (Senate)—Cong Coms and Orgn, F 15
US—Econ Conditions, F 16
US—Finances—Budget, F 15,18
US—Finances—Debt, S 30
US—Govt Employees, Ag 9
US—Justice Dept, F 28
US Armament—Army (US), Jl 13

PROXY Contests. See co names

PROZELLER, Ellen Lucey. See also Ireland, Republic of, Mr 15

PRUDENTI, Anthony J (Chmn). See also Repub Party—NYS, Ap 12. Suffolk County (NY)—Elections, Ap 26. Suffolk County (NY), N 22

PRUDENTIAL Building Maintenance Corp

International Service System A-S, Copenhagen, which owns about 55% of issued and outstanding shares, says it

PSYCHIATRIC Disorders, Millhauser Center for Study and Treatment of. See also Aged, My 4

PSYCHIATRY and Psychiatrists. Use Mental Health and Disorders

PSYCHOLOGICAL Assn, American. See also Mental Health, My 5

Annual meeting, Los Angeles (S), Ag 30,IV,18:4

PSYCHOLOGICAL Warfare. See Propaganda. War names

PSYCHOLOGY and Psychologists. See also Memory. Mental Health

Pros and cons of the structured life discussed (M), Ja 1, 13:1

Anguish that accompanies loss of power discussed in ligh of recent national and local elections in US; drawing (M), Ja 5,II,10:1

Bernard J Paris letter on Edgar Levenson Dec 21 revie of Karen Horney's 'Adolescent Diaries' (M), Ja 18,VII,p28

Article on Dr Salvadore V Didato, who was named Outstanding Psychologist of Year last spring by Westchester Psychological Assn for his work in the press, portrait (M), Ja 18,XXII,5:1

Several psychiatrists discuss psychological roots of jealousy, a central issue in Westchester County (NY) trial of Jean S Harris, accused of murdering Dr Herman Tarnower; Drs Hanna Kapit, Ari Kiev and Leslie H Farber comment (M), F 9,II,4:1

Dr Irene Kassorla, who has been called 'shrink to the stars' because of her prominent Hollywood patients, profiled; portrait (M), F 22,VII,p34

Dr Humphry Osmond says people play many roles throughout their lives, practice which enables them to interact successfully with one another; observes that roles vary with each person encountered and change throughou one's life, with each role conferring rights on, and exacting obligations from, those who play them; observations made during 4 decades of treating schizophrenic patients at Bryc Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Ala; Osmond portrait (L), F 23,II,6:

Chronic procrastination and reasons for it discussed; psychologists see power stuggle at root of problem; some cases are amenable to 'behavioral psychotherapy' (M), Mr 9,II,7:2

Study by Dr Gerald Berenson and others at Louisiana State University indicates that heart disease often begins in

FIGURE 25. New York Times Index, 1981. p. 876.

Go on to page 20.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Study the following excerpt from Psychological Abstracts (subject volume). If you are investigating parapsychology as a report topic, could you also use the term "Extrasensory Perception?"

nonverbal communication & ESP & other psi phenomena, 11535
parapsychological experiences, members of Association for Research & Enlightenment, 2314
potential effect of future Os, results of parapsychological tests, test of modified observational theories, 11534
spiritual & transpersonal aspects, altered states of consciousness, report of 1978 American Psychological Association symposium, 520
theory of "emergent interactionism" combining brain system & mind/life system to explain transpersonal experience, 5084
visual imagery & cognitive style, out of body experiences, college students, 6928
Parapsychology [See Also Clairvoyance, Extrasensory Perception, Parapsychological Phenomena, Psychokinesis, Telepathy]
failure of parapsychology to reach acceptable scientific status, criticism of analysis by P. Kurtz, 19
historical development, parapsychology, 4624
historical & theoretical basis for hostility to parapsychology, 4625

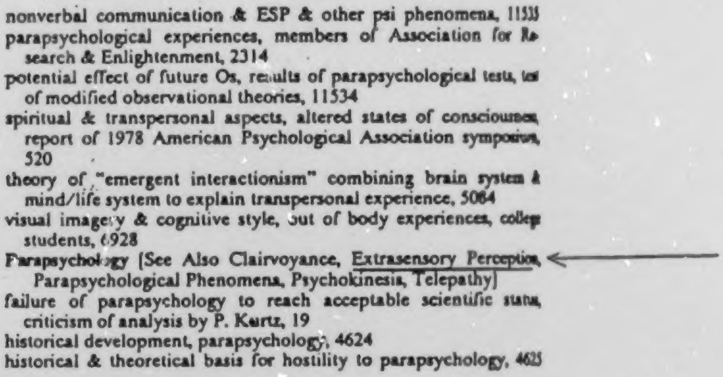
FIGURE 26. Psychological Abstracts, vol. 66, no. 5. p. 660.

Yes. (Turn to page 21)

No. (Turn to page 22)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Very good! "Extrasensory Perception" is a see also heading, which means that you could use it as well as "Parapsychology".



nonverbal communication & ESP & other psi phenomena, 11533
parapsychological experiences, members of Association for Research & Enlightenment, 2314
potential effect of future Os, results of parapsychological tests, tes of modified observational theories, 11534
spiritual & transpersonal aspects, altered states of consciousness, report of 1978 American Psychological Association symposium, 520
theory of "emergent interactionism" combining brain system & mind/life system to explain transpersonal experience, 5064
visual imagery & cognitive style, out of body experiences, colleg students, 6928
Parapsychology [See Also Clairvoyance, Extrasensory Perception, Parapsychological Phenomena, Psychokinesis, Telepathy]
failure of parapsychology to reach acceptable scientific status, criticism of analysis by P. Kurtz, 19
historical development, parapsychology, 4624
historical & theoretical basis for hostility to parapsychology, 4625

FIGURE 27. Psychological Abstracts, vol. 66, no. 5. p. 660.

Go on to page 23.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Did you forget the diagram on page 4? We admit that it was quite far back. Review it and try the question again. In case you forgot, the question was on page 20.

You are searching for information on how children make moral judgments. Using <u>Psychological Abstracts</u>, you find an article which would suit your research needs perfectly. Would you be able to find a copy of the article in our Library?

11760. **Grueneich, Royal.** (Hamilton Coll, NY) **Issues in the developmental study of how children use intention and consequence information to make moral evaluations.** *Child Development,* 1982(Feb), Vol 53(1), 29–43. —Describes the concepts of intentions and consequences in terms of a set of features that are organized and interrelated in specific ways. The research has suffered from the inability to separate the impact of moral as opposed to cognitive factors on children's judgments. One such problem is that stimulus stories often do not adequately represent intention and consequence information. It is suggested that use of the story-grammar analysis, which has been designed to analyze the structure of simple stories, can help alleviate problems associated with stimulus construction. Another problem concerns the existence of developmental differences in children's memory for explicit story information. Guidelines are prescribed for dealing with memory by either assessing its effect on judgments or controlling for its influence. A final problem concerns children's comprehension or understanding of story information. Since children of different ages may form different interpretations of a story, it is essential to make an explicit assessment of comprehension and determine how this factor is related to judgments. Procedures that may accomplish this goal are discussed. (47 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

FIGURE 28. <u>Psychological Abstracts</u>, vol. 67, no. 6. Abstract # 11760.

```
                    VC/UHV LIBRARY SERIALS CATALOGUE
                        PUBLIC AUTHOR-TITLE LIST

HV          CHILD CARE QUARTERLY
851          PAPER: V.5-7  (1976-1978)
.C49         PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL


HQ          CHILD DEVELOPMENT
750          PAPER: V.25 TO DATE  (1954 TO DATE)
.A1          MICROFILM: V.46 TO DATE  (1975 TO DATE)
C45          PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL


INDEX       CHILD DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY
EDUCATION    PAPER: V.1 TO DATE  (1927 TO DATE)
             PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL


RJ          CHILD IN HIS FAMILY
499          PAPER: V.1-3  (1970-1972)
.A1          NOTE: SF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CHILD PSYCHIATRY YEARBOOK
C42           DISCIPLINES
```

Yes. (Turn to page 24)

No. (Turn to page 25)

Good. You discovered that the article is in the journal called Child Development, and that the Library has a current subscription to this periodical.

Go on to page 26.

Not quite. You should review page 18 and try again.

So far, we have shown you how to search for periodical articles MANUALLY, i.e., you will have to look up your topic in each volume of the appropriate index until you find enough information. Needless to say, this is a time-consuming process, which may take you several hours to complete.

There is, however, a faster way. A librarian can do your search by COMPUTER. The computer looks for articles on your subject by dividing the topic into separate facets, which must them be combined using Boolean logic.

For example:

> Assume you are researching drug use among sociopathic teenagers.

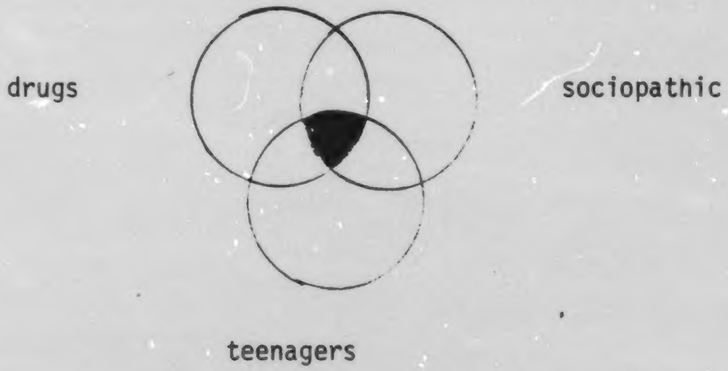
The topic can be divided into three sets of synonymous terms:

drugs
barbituates
marijuana

sociopath
antisocial behavior

youth
teenagers
adolescents

The librarian types each set of terms into the computer, and then instructs it to retrieve only those articles that contain a term from each of the three groups. The output of the search will be only those articles which cover all three concepts, or the overlap represented by the shaded area in the circles below.



Go on to page 27.

It takes the computer only a few minutes to execute a search, but that *doesn't* mean that there is nothing left for *you* to do. Before the librarian can plan the search strategy, you will have to define your topic carefully, and make a list of the appropriate words and subject headings. The computer cannot make assumptions or ask for clarification; it merely looks for the words it is told to locate. The computer does not know, for example, that "teenagers" and "adolescents" mean approximately the same thing. If the articles you need are indexed under "teenagers" and only the term "adolescents" has been typed, the computer will not be able to find the articles. This is just a mechanical version of the familiar problem for subject headings. The fact that you don't find what you're looking for doesn't necessarily mean that it's not there--you may be looking under the wrong term.

Now that we've gotten you excited about how much time a computer can save, we have to add a word of warning: a computer search is *not always* the best way to research a topic.

The computer is an effective way to do a search which contains more than one concept, i.e., one that would require you to check unrelated ideas (like drugs and antisocial behavior) in each volume of a printed index. You would have to look at all of the articles on drugs to see if they mentioned antisocial behavior. and at all those on antisocial behavior to see if they mentioned teenagers.

If you were merely looking for information on a single concept, like antisocial behavior, a computer search would be unnecessary. The computer would tell you how many articles contain the term "Antisocial Behavior"--and it could easily be several hundred.

Go on to page 28.

You are researching a report on psychological testing. Should you ask a librarian to search this topic for you by computer?

Yes. (Turn to page 29)

No. (Turn to page 30)

Are you sure? Review page 27 and consider changing your mind.

Then turn to page 30.

Right! "Psychological Tests" is a good example of a single concept topic. You need only look under that heading in a printed index to find plenty of articles on the subject.

Suppose that your presentation were on the effects of stress on office workers. Would you want to consider a computer search?

Yes. (Turn to page 31)

No. (Turn to page 32)

Correct. This topic combines two concepts, stress and office workers. It would take quite a while to search it manually, but the computer could easily combine the terms.

Go on to page 33.

On the contrary, this is a very appropriate topic for a computer search. Review pages 26 and 27, and see if you can figure out why. Then turn to page 31.

If you are unclear about anything we have discussed in this chapter, take a little more time to study it carefully. If you feel fairly certain that you understand indexes, you may do the practice exercises on page 34.

NAME:__________________________ INSTRUCTOR:_______________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

Find the Thesaurus Of Psychological Index Terms, 3rd edition, and look up "Cognitive Development."

1. a) List two narrower terms which you could also use as subject headings.

   b) List two related terms which you could also use as subject headings.

   c) Look up "Cognitive Development" in any recent volume of Psychological Abstracts. Write the number of the volume and the entry number you choose here_____________________________
   ____

      i) Who is the author(s) of the article?

      ii) What is the title?

      iii) In what periodical was it published?

      iv) What is the volume number and date of publication for this periodical?

      v) Is this issue of the periodical available in the VC/UHV Library?

2. Find the 1981 volume of the New York Times Index.

   a) Look up "Psychology And Psychologists" and read down the column of entries until you find the entry about chronic procrastination. Write the date, section, page, and column number for the story here
   ____.

   b) You know form checking the serials list that the 1981 issues of the New York Times are on microfilm in the Media Center. Locate the article about procrastination and give the headline. (This is the "title" by which you would enter it in your bibliography if you were to quote this article in a paper.)

Chapter 6

GETTING ANOTHER OPINION

Congratulations, you have reached the half-way point! The first half of this unit was devoted to teaching you the basic steps to follow in laying a solid foundation for a research paper. The second half will show you how to add some special touches to that underlying structure. Unlike the basic process that you learned in Chapters 1-5, these next steps are not interrelated. Not all of them will apply to every paper that you write; some will be more useful than others, depending upon the nature and scope of your topic.

A crucial point to keep in mind when doing research is that not even the so-called "authorities" always agree. There is usually a pack of critics yapping at the heels of every new theory, and most of the established ones have been chewed over like old bones. Learn to read books and articles with a critical eye, looking for weaknesses in argument and methodology. Admittedly, this is an acquired skill, and it may sometimes be difficult for you, as an inexperienced student, to know whether you are reading good scholarship or unsubstantiated opinion. Under these circumstances, you may want to know what others have said about a book or article, and we can show you some simple ways to find out.

Go on to page 2.

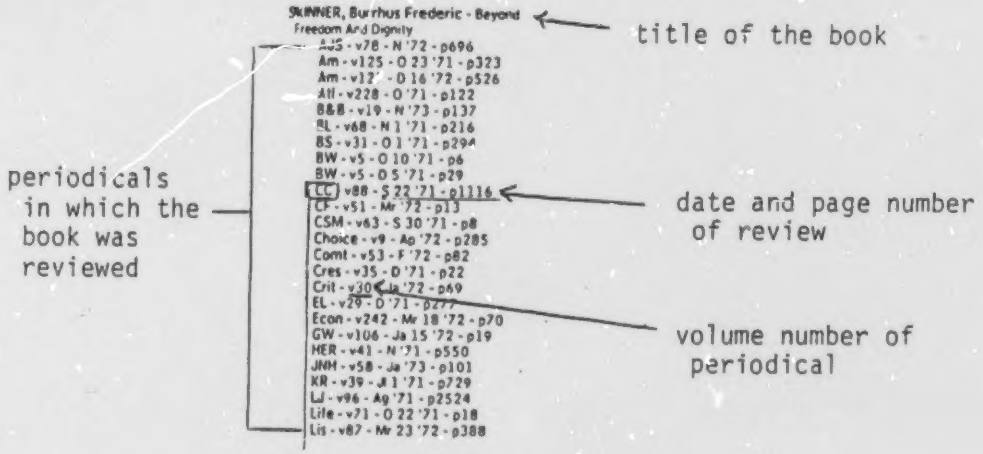
Before you decide to rely too heavily on the conclusions that an author draws in his book, you might want to read what the REVIEWS said about the book when it was published. Since we have already discussed indexes to bibliographies and indexes to periodical articles, you probably will not be surprised to find that there are also indexes to book reviews. Some important ones are:

- Book Review Digest
- Book Review Index
- Current Book Review Citations
- Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals, 1886-1974
- National Library Service Cumulative Book Review Index, 1905-1974

To locate a book review, you will need to know the author's name and the publication date of the book (the original date, not reprint or subsequent printing dates). If you wanted a review of B. F. Skinner's book, Beyond Freedom and Dignity, which was published in 1971, you would choose the 1971 volume of a book review index, and look up Skinner's name. (You may sometimes have to check a year or two after the publication date as well. If there are cumulative volumes, you can start there to identify the volume you need).

Go on to page 3.

If you choose Book Review Index, the entry for Skinner will look like this:

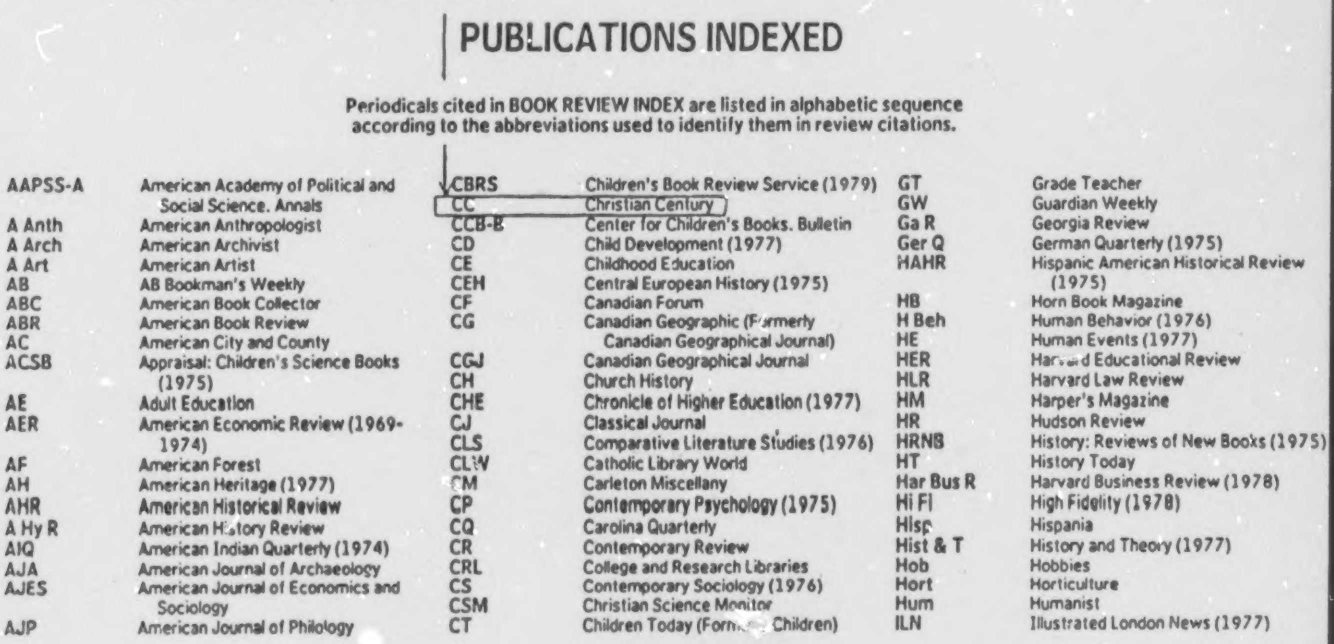


SKINNER, Burrhus Frederic - Beyond Freedom And Dignity
AJS - v78 - N '72 - p696
Am - v125 - O 23 '71 - p323
Am - v12 - D 16 '72 - p526
Atl - v228 - O '71 - p122
B&B - v19 - N '73 - p137
BL - v68 - N 1 '71 - p216
BS - v31 - O 1 '71 - p294
BW - v5 - O 10 '71 - p6
BW - v5 - D 5 '71 - p29
CC - v88 - S 22 '71 - p1116
CF - v51 - Mr '72 - p13
CSM - v63 - S 30 '71 - p8
Choice - v9 - Ap '72 - p285
Comt - v53 - F '72 - p82
Cres - v35 - D '71 - p22
Crit - v30 - Ja '72 - p69
EL - v29 - D '71 - p277
Econ - v242 - Mr 18 '72 - p70
GW - v106 - Ja 15 '72 - p19
HER - v41 - N '71 - p550
JNH - v58 - Ja '73 - p101
KR - v39 - Jl 1 '71 - p729
LJ - v96 - Ag '71 - p2524
Life - v71 - O 22 '71 - p18
Lis - v87 - Mr 23 '72 - p388

title of the book
periodicals in which the book was reviewed
date and page number of review
volume number of periodical

FIGURE 29a. Book Review Index, Master Cumulation, 1969-1979, vol. 5. p. 161.

As with other indexes to periodicals, you will have to check the list of abbreviations at the front of the volume for the full title of the periodical.



PUBLICATIONS INDEXED

Periodicals cited in BOOK REVIEW INDEX are listed in alphabetic sequence according to the abbreviations used to identify them in review citations.

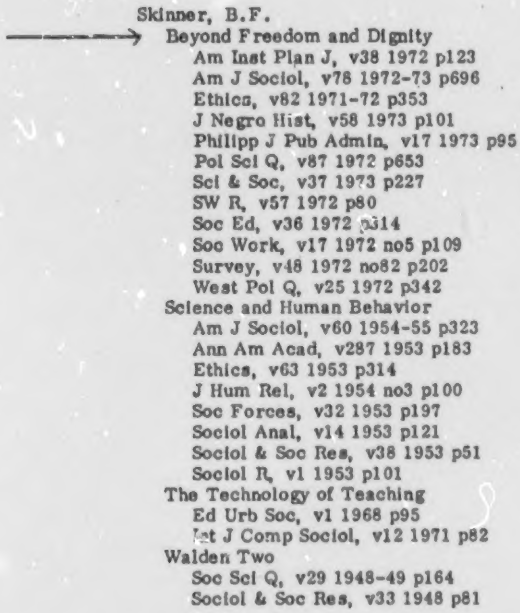
AAPSS-A	American Academy of Political and Social Science. Annals
A Anth	American Anthropologist
A Arch	American Archivist
A Art	American Artist
AB	AB Bookman's Weekly
ABC	American Book Collector
ABR	American Book Review
AC	American City and County
ACSB	Appraisal: Children's Science Books (1975)
AE	Adult Education
AER	American Economic Review (1969-1974)
AF	American Forest
AH	American Heritage (1977)
AHR	American Historical Review
A Hy R	American History Review
AIQ	American Indian Quarterly (1974)
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology
AJES	American Journal of Economics and Sociology
AJP	American Journal of Philology
CBRS	Children's Book Review Service (1979)
CC	Christian Century
CCB-B	Center for Children's Books. Bulletin
CD	Child Development (1977)
CE	Childhood Education
CEH	Central European History (1975)
CF	Canadian Forum
CG	Canadian Geographic (Formerly Canadian Geographical Journal)
CGJ	Canadian Geographical Journal
CH	Church History
CHE	Chronicle of Higher Education (1977)
CJ	Classical Journal
CLS	Comparative Literature Studies (1976)
CLW	Catholic Library World
CM	Carleton Miscellany
CP	Contemporary Psychology (1975)
CQ	Carolina Quarterly
CR	Contemporary Review
CRL	College and Research Libraries
CS	Contemporary Sociology (1976)
CSM	Christian Science Monitor
CT	Children Today (Form[illegible] Children)
GT	Grade Teacher
GW	Guardian Weekly
Ga R	Georgia Review
Ger Q	German Quarterly (1975)
HAHR	Hispanic American Historical Review (1975)
HB	Horn Book Magazine
H Beh	Human Behavior (1976)
HE	Human Events (1977)
HER	Harvard Educational Review
HLR	Harvard Law Review
HM	Harper's Magazine
HR	Hudson Review
HRNB	History: Reviews of New Books (1975)
HT	History Today
Har Bus R	Harvard Business Review (1978)
Hi Fi	High Fidelity (1978)
Hisp	Hispania
Hist & T	History and Theory (1977)
Hob	Hobbies
Hort	Horticulture
Hum	Humanist
ILN	Illustrated London News (1977)

FIGURE 29 (b). Book Review Index, Master Cumulation, 1969-1979, vol. 5.

Go on to page 4.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

If you choose Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals, which covers a much longer range of years, you will find reviews of other books by Skinner. Notice that there are fewer reviews for Beyond Freedom and Dignity (and most are not in Book Review Index), because the scope of this index is limited to scholarly periodicals only.



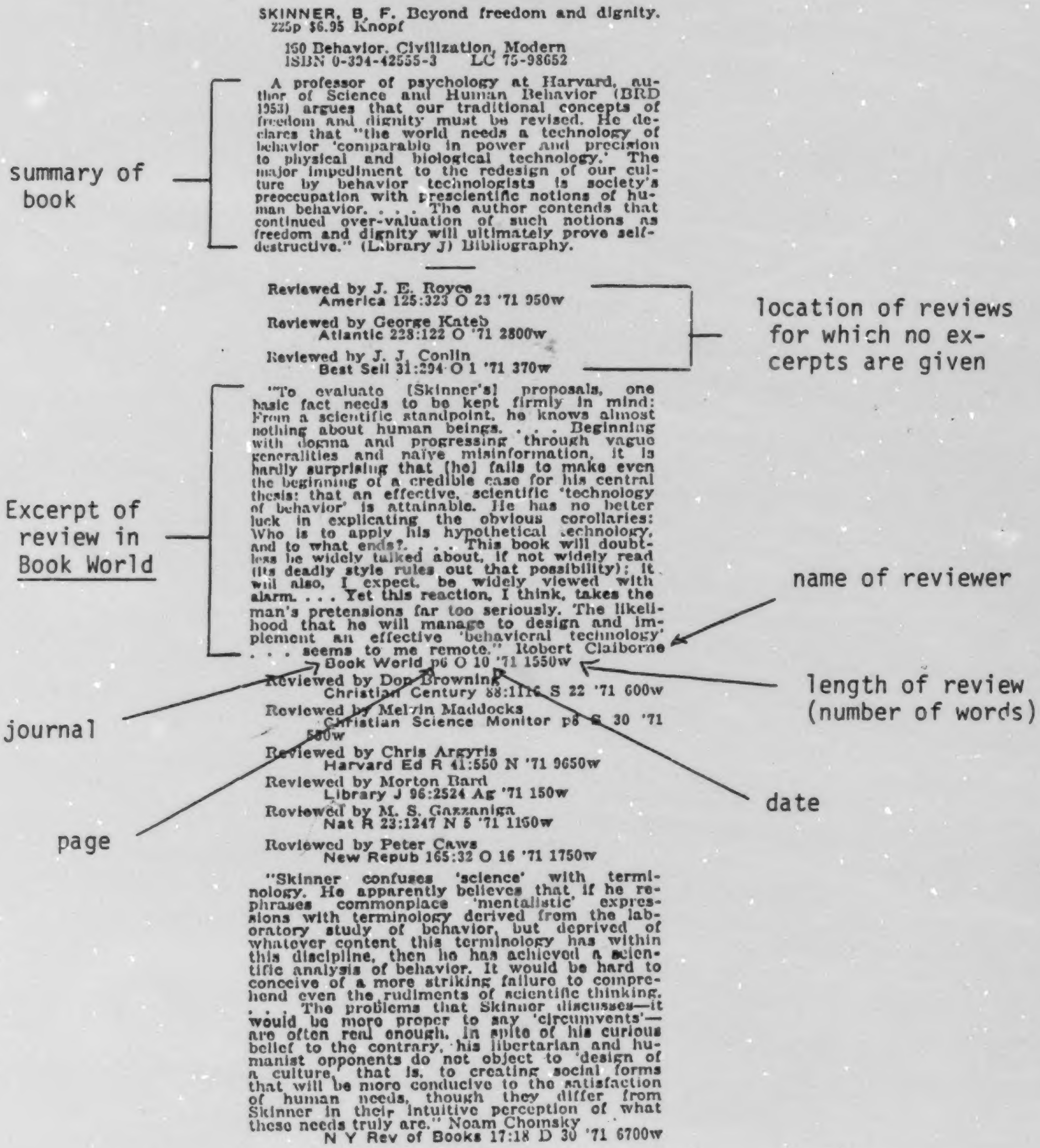
- Skinner, B.F.
  - Beyond Freedom and Dignity
    - Am Inst Plan J, v38 1972 p123
    - Am J Sociol, v78 1972-73 p696
    - Ethics, v82 1971-72 p353
    - J Negro Hist, v58 1973 p101
    - Philipp J Pub Admin, v17 1973 p95
    - Pol Sci Q, v87 1972 p653
    - Sci & Soc, v37 1973 p227
    - SW R, v57 1972 p80
    - Soc Ed, v36 1972 p314
    - Soc Work, v17 1972 no5 p109
    - Survey, v48 1972 no82 p202
    - West Pol Q, v25 1972 p342
  - Science and Human Behavior
    - Am J Sociol, v60 1954-55 p323
    - Ann Am Acad, v287 1953 p183
    - Ethics, v63 1953 p314
    - J Hum Rel, v2 1954 no3 p100
    - Soc Forces, v32 1953 p197
    - Sociol Anal, v14 1953 p121
    - Sociol & Soc Res, v38 1953 p51
    - Sociol R, v1 1953 p101
  - The Technology of Teaching
    - Ed Urb Soc, v1 1968 p95
    - Int J Comp Sociol, v12 1971 p82
  - Walden Two
    - Soc Sci Q, v29 1948-49 p164
    - Sociol & Soc Res, v33 1948 p81

FIGURE 30. Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals, p. 536

Go on to page 5.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

One index to book reviews offers a special feature not included in any of the others. Book Review Digest provides a one-paragraph summary of the book, and then prints excerpts from most of the reviews listed. You can use these excerpts to decide whether or not to locate and read the entire review.


summary of book
location of reviews for which no excerpts are given
Excerpt of review in Book World
name of reviewer
length of review (number of words)
journal
date
page

SKINNER, B. F. Beyond freedom and dignity. 225p $6.95 Knopf

150 Behavior. Civilization, Modern
ISBN 0-394-42555-3 LC 75-98652

A professor of psychology at Harvard, author of Science and Human Behavior (BRD 1953) argues that our traditional concepts of freedom and dignity must be revised. He declares that "the world needs a technology of behavior 'comparable in power and precision to physical and biological technology.' The major impediment to the redesign of our culture by behavior technologists is society's preoccupation with prescientific notions of human behavior. . . . The author contends that continued over-valuation of such notions as freedom and dignity will ultimately prove self-destructive." (Library J) Bibliography.

Reviewed by J. E. Royce
America 125:323 O 23 '71 950w

Reviewed by George Kateb
Atlantic 228:122 O '71 2800w

Reviewed by J. J. Conlin
Best Sell 31:294 O 1 '71 370w

"To evaluate [Skinner's] proposals, one basic fact needs to be kept firmly in mind: From a scientific standpoint, he knows almost nothing about human beings. . . . Beginning with dogma and progressing through vague generalities and naïve misinformation, it is hardly surprising that [he] fails to make even the beginning of a credible case for his central thesis: that an effective, scientific 'technology of behavior' is attainable. He has no better luck in explicating the obvious corollaries: Who is to apply his hypothetical technology, and to what ends?. . . . This book will doubtless be widely talked about, if not widely read (its deadly style rules out that possibility); it will also, I expect, be widely viewed with alarm. . . . Yet this reaction, I think, takes the man's pretensions far too seriously. The likelihood that he will manage to design and implement an effective 'behavioral technology' . . . seems to me remote." Robert Claiborne
Book World p6 O 10 '71 1550w

Reviewed by Don Browning
Christian Century 88:1116 S 22 '71 600w

Reviewed by Melvin Maddocks
Christian Science Monitor p8 S 30 '71 580w

Reviewed by Chris Argyris
Harvard Ed R 41:550 N '71 9650w

Reviewed by Morton Bard
Library J 96:2524 Ag '71 150w

Reviewed by M. S. Gazzaniga
Nat R 23:1247 N 5 '71 1150w

Reviewed by Peter Caws
New Repub 165:32 O 16 '71 1750w

"Skinner confuses 'science' with terminology. He apparently believes that if he rephrases commonplace 'mentalistic' expressions with terminology derived from the laboratory study of behavior, but deprived of whatever content this terminology has within this discipline, then he has achieved a scientific analysis of behavior. It would be hard to conceive of a more striking failure to comprehend even the rudiments of scientific thinking. . . . The problems that Skinner discusses—it would be more proper to say 'circumvents'—are often real enough. In spite of his curious belief to the contrary, his libertarian and humanist opponents do not object to 'design of a culture,' that is, to creating social forms that will be more conducive to the satisfaction of human needs, though they differ from Skinner in their intuitive perception of what these needs truly are." Noam Chomsky
N Y Rev of Books 17:18 D 30 '71 6700w

FIGURE 31. Book Review Digest, 1971. p. 477.

Go on to page 6.

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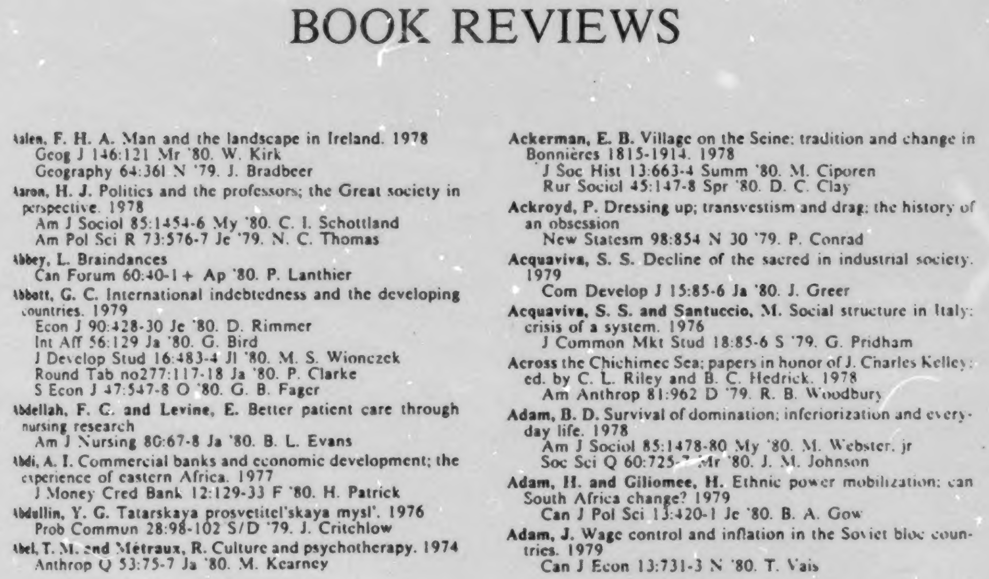
If you don't find a review of your book in any of the book review indexes, check the periodical indexes in your subject. Many have separate book review categories. A few important periodicals even publish their own separate indexes.



BOOK REVIEWS

Aalen, F. H. A. Man and the landscape in Ireland. 1978
Geog J 146:121 Mr '80. W. Kirk
Geography 64:361 N '79. J. Bradbeer

Aaron, H. J. Politics and the professors; the Great society in perspective. 1978
Am J Sociol 85:1454-6 My '80. C. I. Schottland
Am Pol Sci R 73:576-7 Je '79. N. C. Thomas

Abbey, L. Braindances
Can Forum 60:40-1+ Ap '80. P. Lanthier

Abbott, G. C. International indebtedness and the developing countries. 1979
Econ J 90:428-30 Je '80. D. Rimmer
Int Aff 56:129 Ja '80. G. Bird
J Develop Stud 16:483-4 Jl '80. M. S. Wionczek
Round Tab no277:117-18 Ja '80. P. Clarke
S Econ J 47:547-8 O '80. G. B. Fager

Abdellah, F. C. and Levine, E. Better patient care through nursing research
Am J Nursing 80:67-8 Ja '80. B. L. Evans

Abdi, A. I. Commercial banks and economic development; the experience of eastern Africa. 1977
J Money Cred Bank 12:129-33 F '80. H. Patrick

Abdullin, Y. G. Tatarskaya prosvetitel'skaya mysl'. 1976
Prob Commun 28:98-102 S/D '79. J. Critchlow

Abel, T. M. and Métraux, R. Culture and psychotherapy. 1974
Anthrop Q 53:75-7 Ja '80. M. Kearney

Ackerman, E. B. Village on the Seine: tradition and change in Bonnières 1815-1914. 1978
J Soc Hist 13:663-4 Summ '80. M. Ciporen
Rur Sociol 45:147-8 Spr '80. D. C. Clay

Ackroyd, P. Dressing up; transvestism and drag: the history of an obsession
New Statesm 98:854 N 30 '79. P. Conrad

Acquaviva, S. S. Decline of the sacred in industrial society. 1979
Com Develop J 15:85-6 Ja '80. J. Greer

Acquaviva, S. S. and Santuccio, M. Social structure in Italy: crisis of a system. 1976
J Common Mkt Stud 18:85-6 S '79. G. Pridham

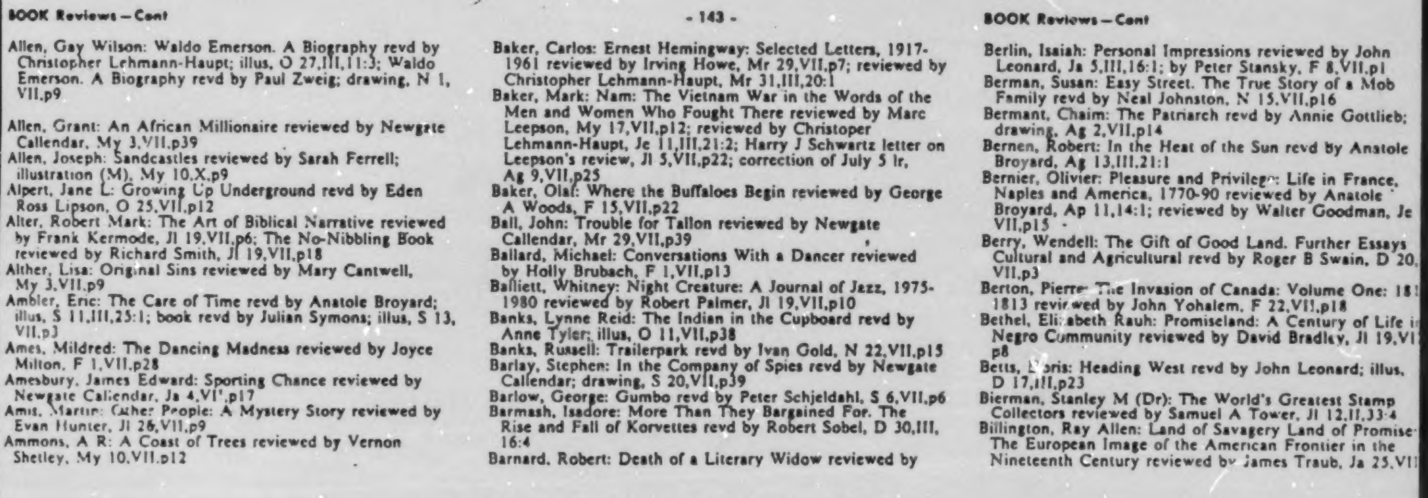
Across the Chichimec Sea; papers in honor of J. Charles Kelley; ed. by C. L. Riley and B. C. Hedrick. 1978
Am Anthrop 81:962 D '79. R. B. Woodbury

Adam, B. D. Survival of domination; inferiorization and everyday life. 1978
Am J Sociol 85:1478-80 My '80. M. Webster, jr
Soc Sci Q 60:725-7 Mr '80. J. M. Johnson

Adam, H. and Giliomee, H. Ethnic power mobilization: can South Africa change? 1979
Can J Pol Sci 13:420-1 Je '80. B. A. Gow

Adam, J. Wage control and inflation in the Soviet bloc countries. 1979
Can J Econ 13:731-3 N '80. T. Vais

FIGURE 32. Social Sciences Index, vol. 7. p. 1100.



BOOK Reviews — Cont

- 143 -

Allen, Gay Wilson: Waldo Emerson. A Biography revd by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt; illus, O 27,III,11:3; Waldo Emerson. A Biography revd by Paul Zweig; drawing, N 1, VII,p9

Allen, Grant: An African Millionaire reviewed by Newgate Callendar, My 3,VII,p39
Allen, Joseph: Sandcastles reviewed by Sarah Ferrell; illustration (M), My 10,X,p9
Alpert, Jane L: Growing Up Underground revd by Eden Ross Lipson, O 25,VII,p12
Alter, Robert Mark: The Art of Biblical Narrative reviewed by Frank Kermode, Jl 19,VII,p6; The No-Nibbling Book reviewed by Richard Smith, Jl 19,VII,p18
Alther, Lisa: Original Sins reviewed by Mary Cantwell, My 3,VII,p9
Ambler, Eric: The Care of Time revd by Anatole Broyard; illus, S 11,III,25:1; book revd by Julian Symons; illus, S 13, VII,p3
Ames, Mildred: The Dancing Madness reviewed by Joyce Milton, F 1,VII,p28
Amesbury, James Edward: Sporting Chance reviewed by Newgate Callendar, Ja 4,VII,p17
Amis, Martin: Other People: A Mystery Story reviewed by Evan Hunter, Jl 26,VII,p9
Ammons, A R: A Coast of Trees reviewed by Vernon Shetley, My 10,VII,p12

Baker, Carlos: Ernest Hemingway: Selected Letters, 1917-1961 reviewed by Irving Howe, Mr 29,VII,p7; reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, Mr 31,III,20:1
Baker, Mark: Nam: The Vietnam War in the Words of the Men and Women Who Fought There reviewed by Marc Leepson, My 17,VII,p12; reviewed by Christoper Lehmann-Haupt, Je 11,III,21:2; Harry J Schwartz letter on Leepson's review, Jl 5,VII,p22; correction of July 5 lr, Ag 9,VII,p25
Baker, Olaf: Where the Buffaloes Begin reviewed by George A Woods, F 15,VII,p22
Ball, John: Trouble for Tallon reviewed by Newgate Callendar, Mr 29,VII,p39
Ballard, Michael: Conversations With a Dancer reviewed by Holly Brubach, F 1,VII,p13
Balliett, Whitney: Night Creature: A Journal of Jazz, 1975-1980 reviewed by Robert Palmer, Jl 19,VII,p10
Banks, Lynne Reid: The Indian in the Cupboard revd by Anne Tyler; illus, O 11,VII,p38
Banks, Russell: Trailerpark revd by Ivan Gold, N 22,VII,p15
Barlay, Stephen: In the Company of Spies revd by Newgate Callendar; drawing, S 20,VII,p39
Barlow, George: Gumbo revd by Peter Schjeldahl, S 6,VII,p6
Barmash, Isadore: More Than They Bargained For. The Rise and Fall of Korvettes revd by Robert Sobel, D 30,III, 16:4
Barnard, Robert: Death of a Literary Widow reviewed by

BOOK Reviews — Cont

Berlin, Isaiah: Personal Impressions reviewed by John Leonard, Ja 5,III,16:1; by Peter Stansky, F 8,VII,p1
Berman, Susan: Easy Street. The True Story of a Mob Family revd by Neal Johnston, N 15,VII,p16
Bermant, Chaim: The Patriarch revd by Annie Gottlieb; drawing, Ag 2,VII,p14
Bernen, Robert: In the Heat of the Sun revd by Anatole Broyard, Ag 13,III,21:1
Bernier, Olivier: Pleasure and Privilege: Life in France, Naples and America, 1770-90 reviewed by Anatole Broyard, Ap 11,14:1; reviewed by Walter Goodman, Je VII,p15
Berry, Wendell: The Gift of Good Land. Further Essays Cultural and Agricultural revd by Roger B Swain, D 20, VII,p3
Berton, Pierre: The Invasion of Canada: Volume One: 18 1813 reviewed by John Yohalem, F 22,VII,p18
Bethel, Elizabeth Rauh: Promiseland: A Century of Life i Negro Community reviewed by David Bradley, Jl 19,VI p8
Betts, Doris: Heading West revd by John Leonard; illus, D 17,III,p23
Bierman, Stanley M (Dr): The World's Greatest Stamp Collectors reviewed by Samuel A Tower, Jl 12,II,33:4
Billington, Ray Allen: Land of Savagery Land of Promise The European Image of the American Frontier in the Nineteenth Century reviewed by James Traub, Ja 25,VII

FIGURE 33. New York Times Index, 1981. p. 143.

Go on to page 7.

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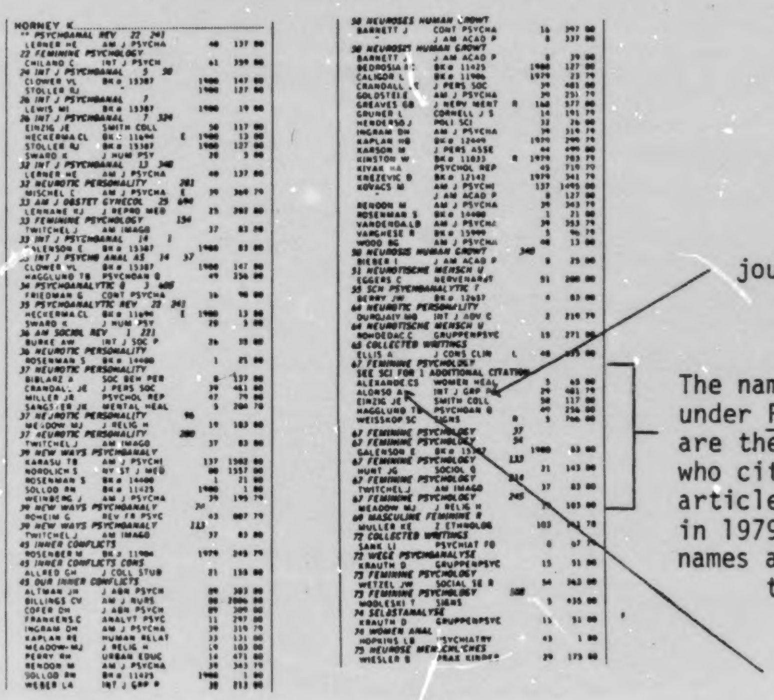
A unique way to find out what has been written about a particular book or article is by using a CITATION INDEX. While citation indexes do list some book reviews, their primary purpose is to show where and how often a particular author's work has been mentioned (cited) by others in his field. Although citation indexes often look formidable to the inexperienced user, they are really no more complicated than the abstracting indexes we examined in Chapter 5. They, too, require you to follow a two-step process which we will demonstrate using Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI).

Assume that you want to find out how Karen Horney's book, Feminine Psychology, has been discussed in the literature of psychology.

STEP 1: Select a "citation" volume of Social Sciences Citation Index and look up Horney's name. All of her publications will be listed under her name in dark type, and preceded by their dates of publication. Find Feminine Psychology, published in 1967.



journal title

The names in light type under Feminine Psychology are the names of authors who cited this book in articles or books published in 1979 or 1980. Copy these names and citations just as they appear.

citing author

FIGURE 34. Social Sciences Citation Index, 1980. Citation Volume, p. 6628.

Go on to page 8.

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STEP 2: Then, find the "source" volume of SSCI and look up the names of those citing authors that you copied in STEP 1. Now you can see, listed under each author's name, the title and publication data of the article citing Feminine Psychology. (If there is more than one entry listed under the citing author, be sure to choose the one for the same journal or book that you found next to that name in the citation volume).

Entry from citation volume

Entry from source volume

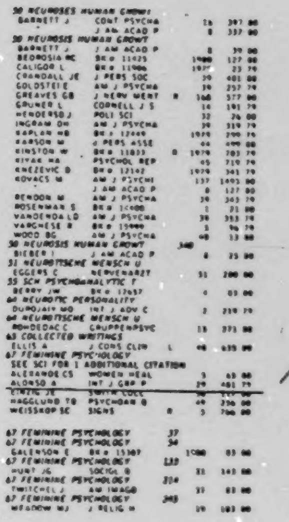

FIGURE 35 (a). Social Sciences Citation Index, 1980. Citation Volume, p. 6628.

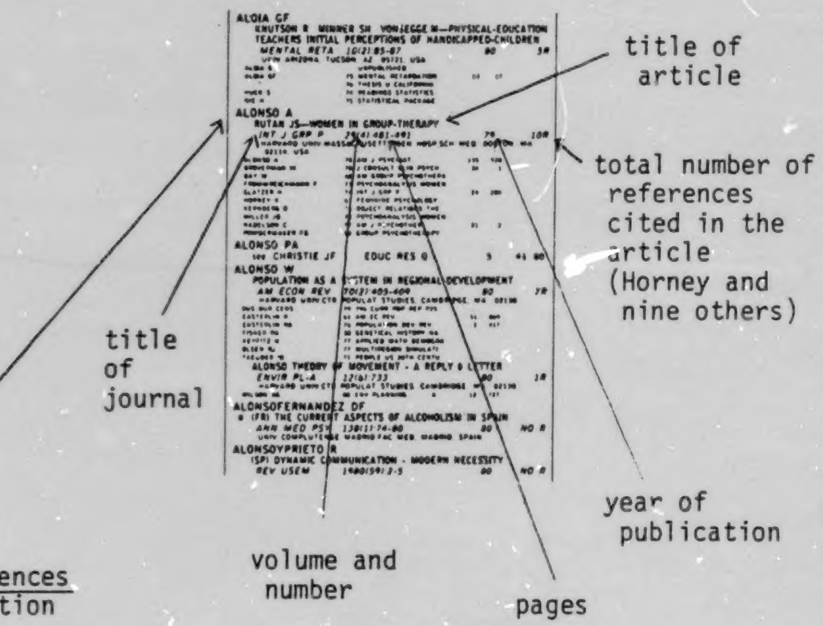
title of article
total number of references cited in the article (Horney and nine others)
title of journal
year of publication
volume and number
pages

FIGURE 35 (b). Social Sciences Citation Index, 1980. Source Volume, p. 378.

That's easier than you would have suspected from a first glance, isn't it? In fact, the hardest part of using a citation index is reading the tiny print.

Go on to page 9.

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Study the following example from Social Sciences Citation Index. Assume that you have read Carl Rogers' book, On Becoming a Person: A Therapist's View of Psychotherapy, and want to see how it has been discussed in the psychology literature. You decide to examine the article by J. L. Matson, to see how it mentions Rogers. Which of the entries under Matson's name in the "Source" volume is the same one that you found in the "Citation" volume under Rogers' name?

Citation volume excerpt

Source volume excerpt

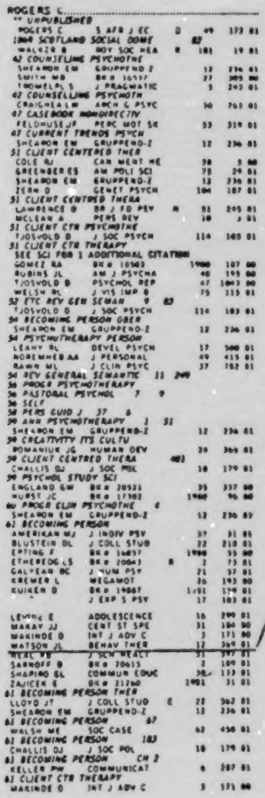

FIGURE 36 (a). Social Sciences Citation Index, Citation Volume, 1981. p. 12537-38.

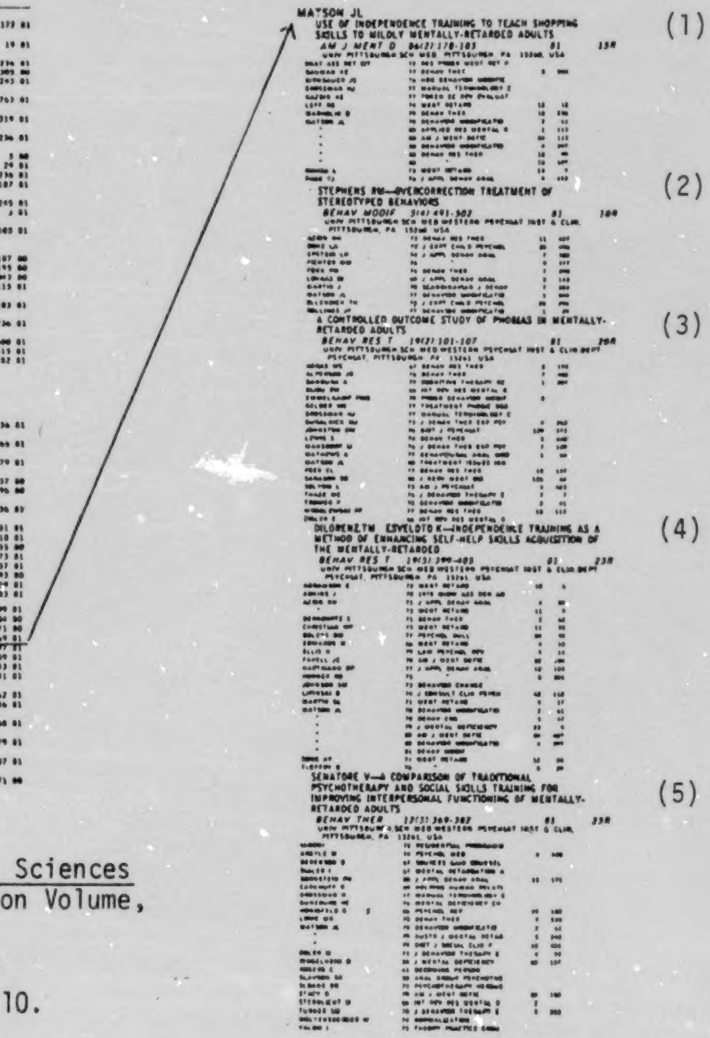

FIGURE 36 (b). Social Sciences Citation Index, Source Volume, 1981. p. 6813.

(1) Turn to page 10.

(2) Turn to page 11.

(3) Turn to page 12.

(4) Turn to page 12.

(5) Turn to page 13.

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No, the entry for Matson was published in Behav Ther. You have chosen the article published in Am J Ment D. Study the example on page 8, and then try once more.

No, the entry for Matson was published in Behav Ther. You have chosen an article published in Behav Modif. Study the example on page 8, and then try the question again.

No, the entry for Matson was published in Behav Ther. You have chosen an article in Behav Res T. Study the example on page 8, and then try again.

Good! From the entry in the citation volume you can see that Matson's article citing Rogers was published in Behav Ther. The only entry from Behav Ther under Matson's name in number 5, entitled "Senatore V -- A Comparison of Traditional Psychotherapy and Social Skills Training for Improving Interpersonal Functioning of Mentally Retarded Adults."

If you feel fairly certain that you understand reviews and citation indexes, you may do the library practice questions on page 14, and then go on to Chapter 7.

NAME:____________________ INSTRUCTOR:____________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Using any appropriate book review index form the list on page 2, look up Becoming Partners by Carl R. Rogers, published in 1973.

   a) Give the name and volume of the index in which you found the reviews.

   b) How many reviews of the Rogers book does this index list?

   c) Choose any one of these reviews and give the title, volume, and date of the journal that published in, and the page on which it begins.

2. Using the 1978 citation volume of Social Science Citation Index, look up the book again.

   a) How many times was the book cited in 1978?

   b) Turn to the source volume and look up the cited reference by R.F. Levant that you found in the citation volume. Give the title of the article.

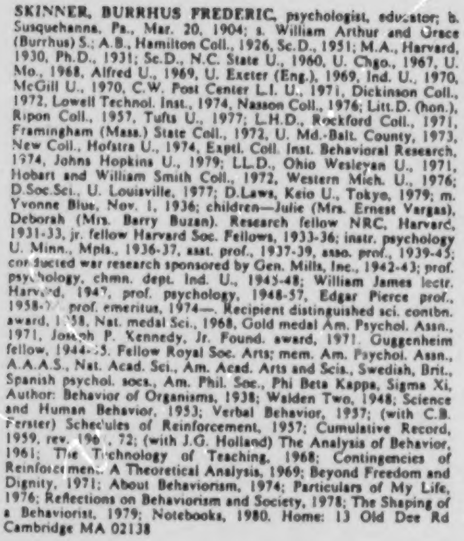
Chapter 7

CHECKING UP ON THE EXPERTS

In the last chapter, we examined some ways to find out how books and articles have been received and discussed by authorities in the field. You should be aware, however, that not all opinions are created equal. Differences in philosophy and in educational preparation affect an individual's work. A writer can be liberal, conservative, Marxist, revisionist, Freudian, or any other persuasion, and these biases will be presented in his/her work, even though you as a student may not be astute enough to spot them. Not all writers are equally well educated either, and this is a factor you will want to consider in assessing credibility. The individual with a B.A., who makes a living as a freelance writer, frequently lacks the intellectual reputation of the Ph.D. who teaches at Harvard.

You can check on an author's background through a variety of BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES. The amount of information you will find will vary greatly, depending upon the particular source you choose. Some give only a paragraph of facts and dates; others are longer and more detailed. The following pages show how two difference sources cover B. F. Skinner, author of Beyond Freedom and Dignity, for which we found reviews in the previous chapter.

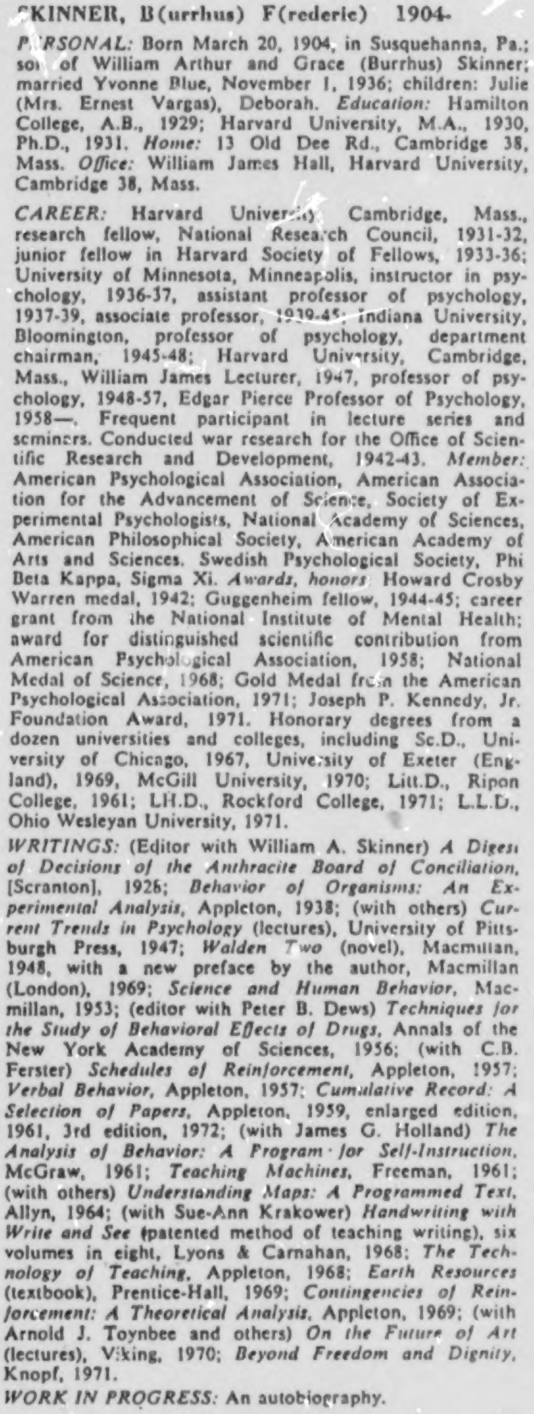
Go on to page 2.



SKINNER, BURRHUS FREDERIC, psychologist, educator; b. Susquehanna, Pa., Mar. 20, 1904; s. William Arthur and Grace (Burrhus) S.; A.B., Hamilton Coll., 1926, Sc.D., 1951; M.A., Harvard, 1930, Ph.D., 1931; Sc.D., N.C. State U., 1960, U. Chgo., 1967, U. Mo., 1968, Alfred U., 1969, U. Exeter (Eng.), 1969, Ind. U., 1970, McGill U., 1970, C.W. Post Center L.I. U., 1971, Dickinson Coll., 1972, Lowell Technol. Inst., 1974, Nasson Coll., 1976; Litt.D. (hon.), Ripon Coll., 1957, Tufts U., 1977; L.H.D., Rockford Coll., 1971, Framingham (Mass.) State Coll., 1972, U. Md.-Balt. County, 1973, New Coll., Hofstra U., 1974, Exptl. Coll. Inst. Behavioral Research, 1974, Johns Hopkins U., 1979; LL.D., Ohio Wesleyan U., 1971, Hobart and William Smith Coll., 1972, Western Mich. U., 1976; D.Soc.Sci., U. Louisville, 1977; D.Laws, Keio U., Tokyo, 1979; m. Yvonne Blue, Nov. 1, 1936; children—Julie (Mrs. Ernest Vargas), Deborah (Mrs. Barry Buzan). Research fellow NRC, Harvard, 1931-33, jr. fellow Harvard Soc. Fellows, 1933-36; instr. psychology U. Minn., Mpls., 1936-37, asst. prof., 1937-39, asso. prof., 1939-45; conducted war research sponsored by Gen. Mills, Inc., 1942-43; prof. psychology, chmn. dept. Ind. U., 1945-48; William James lectr. Harvard, 1947, prof. psychology, 1948-57, Edgar Pierce prof., 1958-74, prof. emeritus, 1974—. Recipient distinguished sci. contbn. award, 1958, Nat. medal Sci., 1968, Gold medal Am. Psychol. Assn., 1971, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Found. award, 1971. Guggenheim fellow, 1944-45. Fellow Royal Soc. Arts; mem. Am. Psychol. Assn., A.A.A.S., Nat. Acad. Sci., Am. Acad. Arts and Scis., Swedish, Brit., Spanish psychol. socs., Am. Phil. Soc., Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. Author: Behavior of Organisms, 1938; Walden Two, 1948; Science and Human Behavior, 1953; Verbal Behavior, 1957; (with C.B. Ferster) Schedules of Reinforcement, 1957; Cumulative Record, 1959, rev. 1961, 72; (with J.G. Holland) The Analysis of Behavior, 1961; The Technology of Teaching, 1968; Contingencies of Reinforcement: A Theoretical Analysis, 1969; Beyond Freedom and Dignity, 1971; About Behaviorism, 1974; Particulars of My Life, 1976; Reflections on Behaviorism and Society, 1978; The Shaping of a Behaviorist, 1979; Notebooks, 1980. Home: 13 Old Dee Rd Cambridge MA 02138

FIGURE 37. Who's Who in America, 42nd edition. p. 3059.

Go on to page 3.



SKINNER, B(urrhus) F(rederic) 1904-

PERSONAL: Born March 20, 1904, in Susquehanna, Pa.; son of William Arthur and Grace (Burrhus) Skinner; married Yvonne Blue, November 1, 1936; children: Julie (Mrs. Ernest Vargas), Deborah. *Education:* Hamilton College, A.B., 1929; Harvard University, M.A., 1930, Ph.D., 1931. *Home:* 13 Old Dee Rd., Cambridge 38, Mass. *Office:* William James Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.

CAREER: Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., research fellow, National Research Council, 1931-32, junior fellow in Harvard Society of Fellows, 1933-36; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, instructor in psychology, 1936-37, assistant professor of psychology, 1937-39, associate professor, 1939-45; Indiana University, Bloomington, professor of psychology, department chairman, 1945-48; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., William James Lecturer, 1947, professor of psychology, 1948-57, Edgar Pierce Professor of Psychology, 1958—. Frequent participant in lecture series and seminars. Conducted war research for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1942-43. *Member:* American Psychological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of Experimental Psychologists, National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Swedish Psychological Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. *Awards, honors:* Howard Crosby Warren medal, 1942; Guggenheim fellow, 1944-45; career grant from the National Institute of Mental Health; award for distinguished scientific contribution from American Psychological Association, 1958; National Medal of Science, 1968; Gold Medal from the American Psychological Association, 1971; Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation Award, 1971. Honorary degrees from a dozen universities and colleges, including Sc.D., University of Chicago, 1967, University of Exeter (England), 1969, McGill University, 1970; Litt.D., Ripon College, 1961; LH.D., Rockford College, 1971; L.L.D., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1971.

WRITINGS: (Editor with William A. Skinner) *A Digest of Decisions of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation,* [Scranton], 1926; *Behavior of Organisms: An Experimental Analysis,* Appleton, 1938; (with others) *Current Trends in Psychology* (lectures), University of Pittsburgh Press, 1947; *Walden Two* (novel), Macmillan, 1948, with a new preface by the author, Macmillan (London), 1969; *Science and Human Behavior,* Macmillan, 1953; (editor with Peter B. Dews) *Techniques for the Study of Behavioral Effects of Drugs,* Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1956; (with C.B. Ferster) *Schedules of Reinforcement,* Appleton, 1957; *Verbal Behavior,* Appleton, 1957; *Cumulative Record: A Selection of Papers,* Appleton, 1959, enlarged edition, 1961, 3rd edition, 1972; (with James G. Holland) *The Analysis of Behavior: A Program for Self-Instruction,* McGraw, 1961; *Teaching Machines,* Freeman, 1961; (with others) *Understanding Maps: A Programmed Text,* Allyn, 1964; (with Sue-Ann Krakower) *Handwriting with Write and See* (patented method of teaching writing), six volumes in eight, Lyons & Carnahan, 1968; *The Technology of Teaching,* Appleton, 1968; *Earth Resources* (textbook), Prentice-Hall, 1969; *Contingencies of Reinforcement: A Theoretical Analysis,* Appleton, 1969; (with Arnold J. Toynbee and others) *On the Future of Art* (lectures), Viking, 1970; *Beyond Freedom and Dignity,* Knopf, 1971.

WORK IN PROGRESS: An autobiography.

FIGURE 38. Contemporary Authors, vol. 9-12, First Revision. p. 290.

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The most important thing to remember when using biographical sources is that they vary widely in scope. Some are restricted to living individuals:

Current Biography	REF CT 100 .C8
Who's Who	REF DA 28 .W6
Contemporary Authors	REF PS 211 .C6
Directory of American Scholars	REF LA 2311 .C32

Others list deceased persons only:

Chamber's Biographical Dictionary	REF CT 103 .C4
McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography	REF CT 103 .M27
Who Was Who	REF E .76 .W64

Some are restricted geographically:

Who's Who in America	REF E 663 .W56
Dictionary of American Biography	REF E 176 .D56
Dictionary of National Biography	REF D 28 .D48

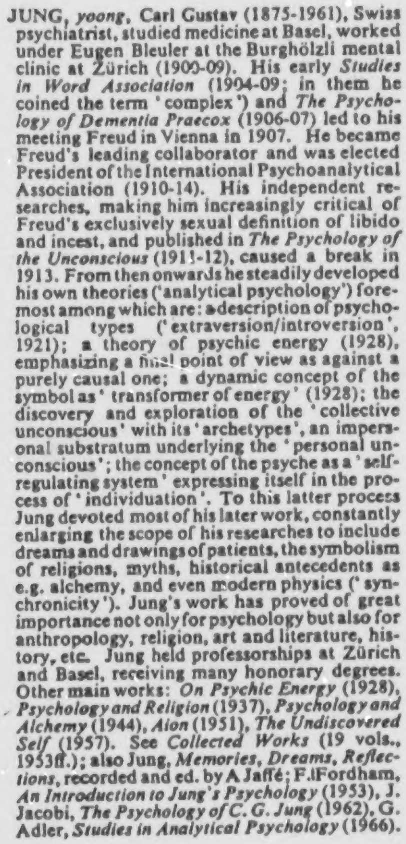
A few are limited to a particular profession:

Directory of the American Psychological Association	REF BF 11 .A68
International Directory of Psychologists	REF BF 30 .I54

Many sources combine more than one restriction. For example, Dictionary of American Biography lists only deceased Americans, while Dictionary of National Biography carries only deceased Britons. Always examine the preface or introduction of an unfamiliar source to determine its restrictions in scope.

Go on to page 4.

Depending on how much information you need, you may want to read about your author in more than one of these sources, since the amount of detail and level of analysis will vary. Compare two different entries for Carl Jung:



JUNG, *yoong*, Carl Gustav (1875-1961), Swiss psychiatrist, studied medicine at Basel, worked under Eugen Bleuler at the Burghölzli mental clinic at Zürich (1900-09). His early *Studies in Word Association* (1904-09; in them he coined the term 'complex') and *The Psychology of Dementia Praecox* (1906-07) led to his meeting Freud in Vienna in 1907. He became Freud's leading collaborator and was elected President of the International Psychoanalytical Association (1910-14). His independent researches, making him increasingly critical of Freud's exclusively sexual definition of libido and incest, and published in *The Psychology of the Unconscious* (1911-12), caused a break in 1913. From then onwards he steadily developed his own theories ('analytical psychology') foremost among which are: a description of psychological types ('extraversion/introversion', 1921); a theory of psychic energy (1928), emphasizing a final point of view as against a purely causal one; a dynamic concept of the symbol as 'transformer of energy' (1928); the discovery and exploration of the 'collective unconscious' with its 'archetypes', an impersonal substratum underlying the 'personal unconscious'; the concept of the psyche as a 'self-regulating system' expressing itself in the process of 'individuation'. To this latter process Jung devoted most of his later work, constantly enlarging the scope of his researches to include dreams and drawings of patients, the symbolism of religions, myths, historical antecedents as e.g. alchemy, and even modern physics ('synchronicity'). Jung's work has proved of great importance not only for psychology but also for anthropology, religion, art and literature, history, etc. Jung held professorships at Zürich and Basel, receiving many honorary degrees. Other main works: *On Psychic Energy* (1928), *Psychology and Religion* (1937), *Psychology and Alchemy* (1944), *Aion* (1951), *The Undiscovered Self* (1957). See *Collected Works* (19 vols., 1953ff.); also Jung, *Memories, Dreams, Reflections*, recorded and ed. by A. Jaffé; F. Fordham, *An Introduction to Jung's Psychology* (1953), J. Jacobi, *The Psychology of C. G. Jung* (1962), G. Adler, *Studies in Analytical Psychology* (1966).

Figure 39. Chamber's Biographical Dictionary, 1974. p. 721.

Go on to page 5.

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JUNG / By Mario Jacoby

The Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung (1875–1961) was a founder of modern depth psychology.

Carl Jung (pronounced yŏŏng) was born on July 26, 1875, in Kesswil, the son of a Protestant clergyman. When Carl was 4, the family moved to Basel. As he grew older, his keen interest in biology, zoology, paleontology, philosophy, and the history of religion made the choice of a career quite difficult. However, he finally decided on medicine, which he studied at the University of Basel (1895–1900). He received his medical degree from the University of Zurich in 1902. Later he studied psychology in Paris.

In 1903 Jung married Emma Rauschenbach, his loyal companion and scientific collaborator until her death in 1955. The couple had five children. They lived in Küsnacht on the Lake of Zurich, where Jung died on June 6, 1961.

Jung began his professional career in 1900 as an assistant to Eugen Bleuler at the psychiatric clinic of the University of Zurich. During these years of his internship, Jung, with a few associates, worked out the so-called association experiment. This is a method of testing used to reveal affectively significant groups of ideas in the unconscious region of the psyche. They usually have a disturbing influence, promoting anxieties and unadapted emotions which are not under the control of the person concerned. Jung coined the term "complexes" for their designation.

Association with Freud

When Jung read Sigmund Freud's *Interpretation of Dreams*, he found his own ideas and observations to be essentially confirmed and furthered. He sent his publication *Studies in Word Association* (1904) to Freud, and this was the beginning of their collaboration and friendship, which lasted from 1907 to 1913. Jung was eager to explore the secrets of the unconscious psyche expressed by dreaming, fantasies, myths, fairy tales, superstition, and occultism. But Freud had already worked out his theories about the underlying cause of every psychoneurosis and also his doctrine that all the expressions of the unconscious are hidden wish fulfillments. Jung felt more and more that these theories were scientific presumptions which did not do full justice to the rich expressions of unconscious psychic life. For him the unconscious not only is a disturbing factor causing psychic illnesses but also is fundamentally the seed of man's creativeness and the roots of human consciousness. With such ideas Jung came increasingly into conflict with Freud, who regarded Jung's ideas as unscientific. Jung accused Freud of dogmatism; Freud and his followers reproached Jung for mysticism.

Typology and Archetypes

His break with Freud caused Jung much distress. Thrown back upon himself, he began a deepened self-analysis in order to gain all the integrity and firmness for his own quest into the dark labyrinth of the unconscious psyche. During the years from 1913 to 1921 Jung published only three important papers: "Two Essays on Analytical Psychology" (1916, 1917) and "Psychological Types" (1921). The "Two Essays" provided the basic ideas from which his later work sprang. He described his research on psychological typology (extro- and introversion, thinking, feeling, sensation, and intuition as psychic functions) and expressed the idea that it is the "personal equation" which, often unconsciously but in accordance with one's own typology, influences the approach of an individual toward the outer and inner world. Especially in psychology, it is impossible for an observer to be completely objective, because his observation depends on subjective, personal presuppositions. This insight made Jung suspicious of any dogmatism.

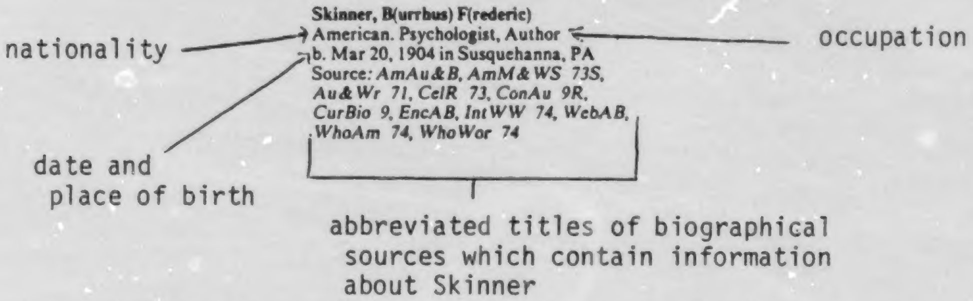
Next to his typology, Jung's main contribution was his discovery that man's fantasy life, like the instincts, has a certain structure. There must be imperceptible energetic centers in the unconscious which regulate instinctual behavior and spontaneous imagination. Thus emerge the dominants of the collective unconscious, or the archetypes. Spontaneous dreams exist which show an astonishing resemblance to ancient mythological or fairy-tale motifs that are usually unknown to the dreamer. To Jung this meant that archetypal manifestations belong to man in all ages; they are the expression of man's basic psychic nature. Modern civilized man has built a rational superstructure and repressed his dependence on his archetypal nature—hence the feeling of self-estrangement, which is the cause of many neurotic sufferings.

In order to study archetypal patterns and processes, Jung visited so-called primitive tribes. He lived among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona in 1924/1925 and among the inhabitants of Mt. Elgon in Kenya during 1925/1926. He later visited Egypt and India.

FIGURE 40. McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography, vol. 6. p. 88-9.

Go on to page 6

The sources we have examined so far are examples of biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias. In order to use them effectively, you must know whether the individual you seek is living or dead, his nationality, and perhaps his profession. If you lack this information, you may want to consult a special master index. From this index, you can learn which biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias list the individual about whom you need information. Biography Almanac is an example of a master index. Each entry has four parts, which are illustrated in the following example:


Skinner, B(urrhus) F(rederic)
American. Psychologist, Author
b. Mar 20, 1904 in Susquehanna, PA
Source: *AmAu&B, AmM&WS 73S, Au&Wr 71, CelR 73, ConAu 9R, CurBio 9, EncAB, IntWW 74, WebAB, WhoAm 74, WhoWor 74*

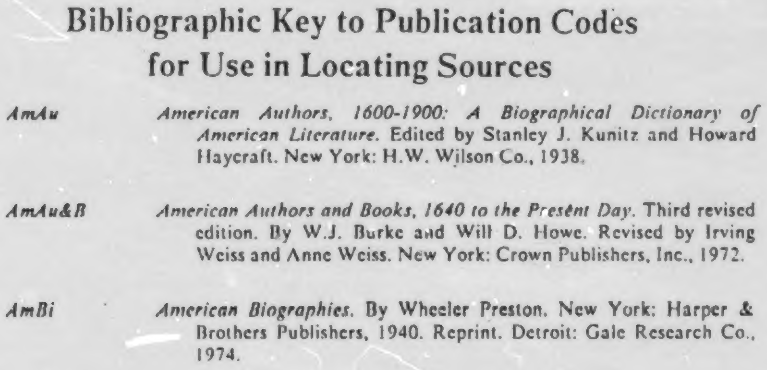
nationality
occupation
date and place of birth
abbreviated titles of biographical sources which contain information about Skinner

FIGURE 41 (a). Biography Almanac, 1981. p. 989.

Using a master index involves a simple, three-step process:

STEP 1: Look up the individual's name and note the abbreviations listed.

STEP 2: Turn to the front of the volume to determine the complete titles of these sources.


Bibliographic Key to Publication Codes for Use in Locating Sources

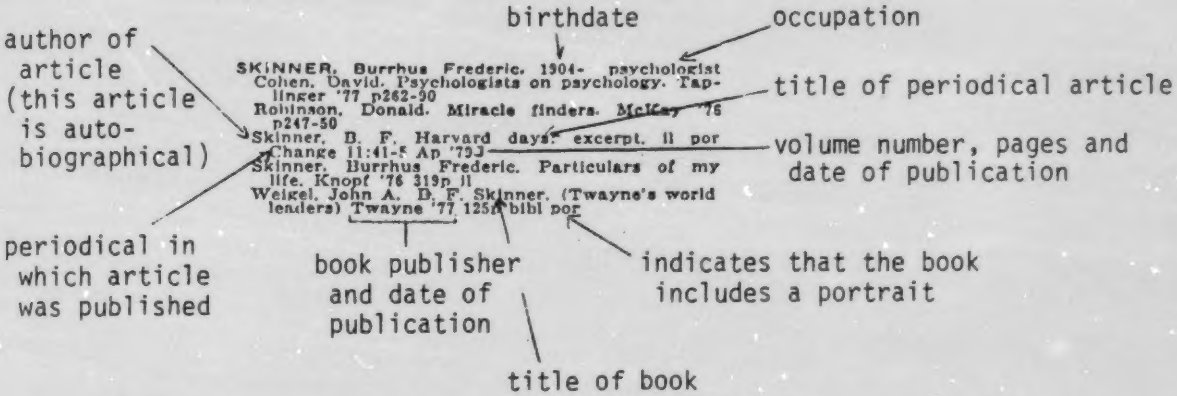
AmAu	*American Authors, 1600-1900: A Biographical Dictionary of American Literature.* Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1938.
AmAu&B	*American Authors and Books, 1640 to the Present Day.* Third revised edition. By W.J. Burke and Will D. Howe. Revised by Irving Weiss and Anne Weiss. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1972.
AmBi	*American Biographies.* By Wheeler Preston. New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1940. Reprint. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1974.

FIGURE 41 (b). Biography Almanac, 1981. p. xv.

STEP 3: Check the author/title card catalog to see if the Library has copies of these sources.

Go on to page 7.

An additional approach to finding information about people is through Biography Index, which will look familiar to you because it uses the format you learned in Chapter 5. Published quarterly, it lists books of biography and biographical articles and sketches published in periodicals. A sample entry looks like this:


SKINNER, Burrhus Frederic, 1904- psychologist
Cohen, David. Psychologists on psychology. Taplinger '77 p262-90
Robinson, Donald. Miracle finders. McKay '76 p247-50
Skinner, B. F. Harvard days: excerpt. il por Change 11:41-5 Ap '79
Skinner, Burrhus Frederic. Particulars of my life. Knopf '76 319p il
Weigel, John A. B. F. Skinner. (Twayne's world leaders) Twayne '77 125p bibl por

birthdate
occupation
author of article (this article is autobiographical)
title of periodical article
volume number, pages and date of publication
periodical in which article was published
book publisher and date of publication
indicates that the book includes a portrait
title of book

FIGURE 42. Biography Index, vol. 11 p. 726

As with the periodical indexes in Chapter 5, you should begin your search with the most recent volume and work backward. Publication date is an important consideration when you look up living individuals in the biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias, as well. Older sources will not take into account an individual's most recent accomplishments, and will be unable to supply certain key data--such as the fact that the person died last year!

And don't overlook the obvious, non-specialized sources. Daily newspapers are a source of biographical feature stories and of obituaries.

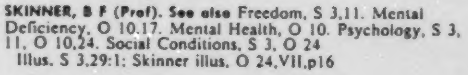
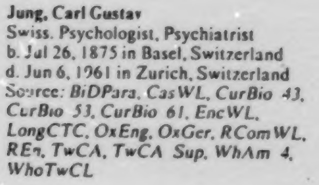

SKINNER, B F (Prof). See also Freedom, S 3,11. Mental Deficiency, O 10,17. Mental Health, O 10. Psychology, S 3, 11, O 10,24. Social Conditions, S 3, O 24
Illus, S 3,29:1; Skinner illus, O 24,VII,p16

FIGURE 43. New York Times Index, 1963. p. 1612.

General encyclopedias can also supply biographies. If you have trouble tracking down information about an individual, be sure to ask a Reference Librarian for suggestions. Many more sources exist than can be mentioned in this brief chapter.

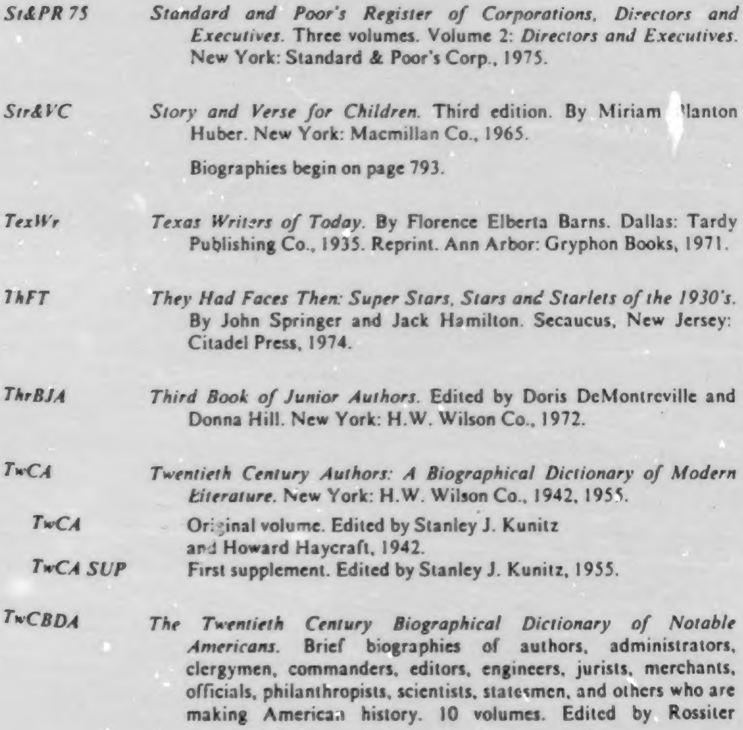
Go on to page 8.

Study the following excerpts from Biography Almanac. Could you find an article on Carl Jung in Twentieth Century Authors: A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature?



Jung, Carl Gustav
Swiss. Psychologist, Psychiatrist
b. Jul 26, 1875 in Basel, Switzerland
d. Jun 6, 1961 in Zurich, Switzerland
Source: *BiDPara, CasWL, CurBio 43, CurBio 53, CurBio 61, EncWL, LongCTC, OxEng, OxGer, RComWL, REn, TwCA, TwCA Sup, WhAm 4, WhoTwCL*

FIGURE 44 (a). Biography Almanac, 1981. p. 585.



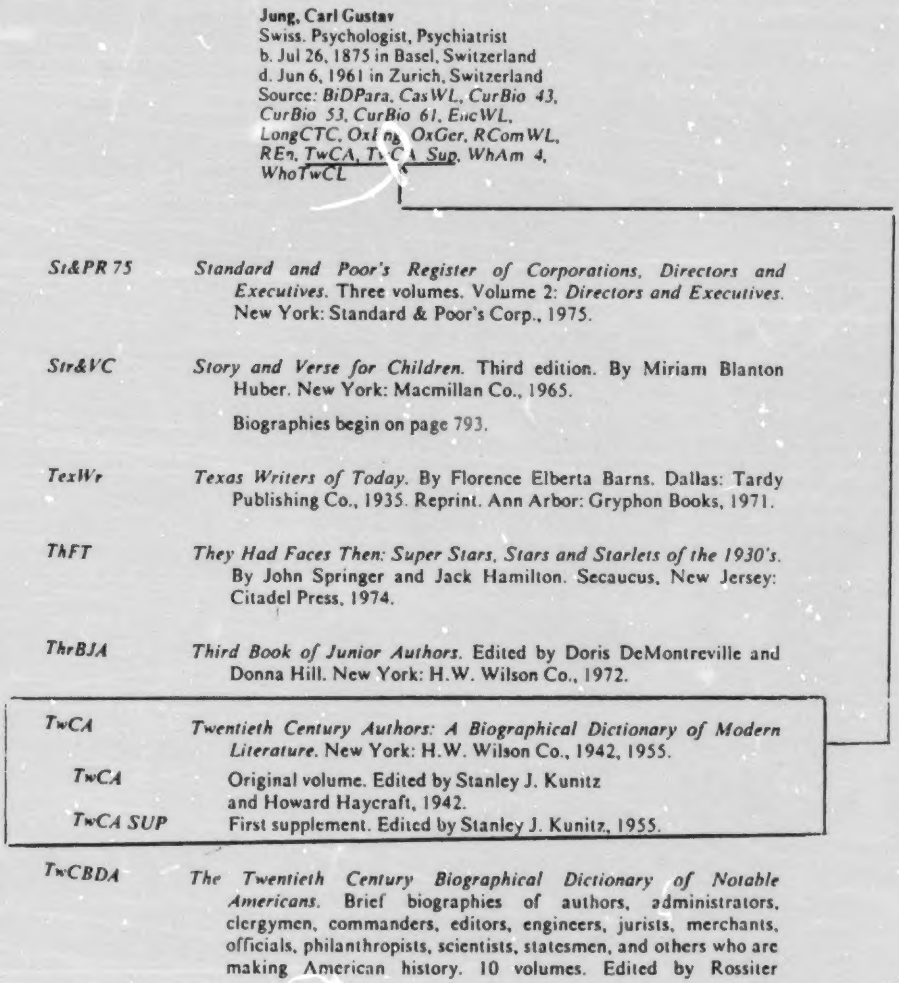
St&PR 75	*Standard and Poor's Register of Corporations, Directors and Executives.* Three volumes. Volume 2: *Directors and Executives.* New York: Standard & Poor's Corp., 1975.
Str&VC	*Story and Verse for Children.* Third edition. By Miriam Blanton Huber. New York: Macmillan Co., 1965. Biographies begin on page 793.
TexWr	*Texas Writers of Today.* By Florence Elberta Barns. Dallas: Tardy Publishing Co., 1935. Reprint. Ann Arbor: Gryphon Books, 1971.
ThFT	*They Had Faces Then: Super Stars, Stars and Starlets of the 1930's.* By John Springer and Jack Hamilton. Secaucus, New Jersey: Citadel Press, 1974.
ThrBJA	*Third Book of Junior Authors.* Edited by Doris DeMontreville and Donna Hill. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1972.
TwCA	*Twentieth Century Authors: A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature.* New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1942, 1955.
TwCA	Original volume. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft, 1942.
TwCA SUP	First supplement. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz, 1955.
TwCBDA	*The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans.* Brief biographies of authors, administrators, clergymen, commanders, editors, engineers, jurists, merchants, officials, philanthropists, scientists, statesmen, and others who are making American history. 10 volumes. Edited by Rossiter

FIGURE 44 (b). Biography Almanac, 1981. p. xli.

Yes. (Turn to page 9)

No. (Turn to page 10)

Right. TwCA is one of the abbreviations listed under Jung's name, and by checking the abbreviations key you learn that this abbreviation stands for Twentieth Century Authors.



Jung, Carl Gustav
Swiss. Psychologist, Psychiatrist
b. Jul 26, 1875 in Basel, Switzerland
d. Jun 6, 1961 in Zurich, Switzerland
Source: *BiDPara, CasWL, CurBio 43, CurBio 53, CurBio 61, EncWL, LongCTC, OxEng, OxGer, RComWL, REn, TwCA, TwCA Sup, WhAm 4, WhoTwCL*

St&PR 75	*Standard and Poor's Register of Corporations, Directors and Executives.* Three volumes. Volume 2: *Directors and Executives.* New York: Standard & Poor's Corp., 1975.
Str&VC	*Story and Verse for Children.* Third edition. By Miriam Blanton Huber. New York: Macmillan Co., 1965. Biographies begin on page 793.
TexWr	*Texas Writers of Today.* By Florence Elberta Barns. Dallas: Tardy Publishing Co., 1935. Reprint. Ann Arbor: Gryphon Books, 1971.
ThFT	*They Had Faces Then: Super Stars, Stars and Starlets of the 1930's.* By John Springer and Jack Hamilton. Secaucus, New Jersey: Citadel Press, 1974.
ThrBJA	*Third Book of Junior Authors.* Edited by Doris DeMontreville and Donna Hill. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1972.
TwCA	*Twentieth Century Authors: A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature.* New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1942, 1955.
TwCA	Original volume. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft, 1942.
TwCA SUP	First supplement. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz, 1955.
TwCBDA	*The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans.* Brief biographies of authors, administrators, clergymen, commanders, editors, engineers, jurists, merchants, officials, philanthropists, scientists, statesmen, and others who are making American history. 10 volumes. Edited by Rossiter

Now look carefully again at both of the above entries. You can see that Jung is also listed in the first supplement volume of Twentieth Century Authors (TwCA SUP). Considering the publication dates of the two books, which would be the better choice for information about Jung?

(a) Twentieth Century Authors - Original Volume (Turn to page 11)

(b) Twentieth Century Authors - First Supplement (Turn to page 12)

Careful, you're forgetting the explanation on page 6. Review it, and then turn to page 9 for the correct answer.

Have you forgotten the discussion on page 7 about the importance of publication dates? Review it and reconsider your answer. In case you've forgotten, the question is on page 9.

Good. You noticed that the original volume of Twentieth Century Authors was published thirteen years before the supplement. It would give you a less complete summary of Jung's life than would the later volume.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand biographical sources you may do the library practice questions on page 13, and then go on to Chapter 8.

NAME:______________________ INSTRUCTOR:______________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Look up Havelock Ellis in Biography Almanac (Ref. CT 104 .A2 B56). Using any of the sources listed there, answer the following questions.

    a) For what profession did Ellis train before he decided to become a psychologist?

    b) In what area of psychology did he specialize?

2. Look up Ellis in the 1970-1973 volume of Biography Index. What is the title of the article about him by A. Calder-Marshall?

3. Look up Karen Horney in McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography (Ref. CT 103 .M27).

    a) What was Horney's connection with the American Institute for Psychoanalysis?

    b) According to this article, what did Horney consider the most serious obstacle to healthy mental growth?

Chapter 8

FILLING IN FACTS

At some time in your paper-writing career, you will probably find yourself in need of a formula, a measurement tool, a table or a chronology. You may need a date or a definition. Tracking down details need not require a large investment of time. There is no need to read a book on psychological tests just to find a brief article on the Rorschach test. You can turn to REFERENCE BOOKS specifically designed to answer questions and pinpoint pacts.

Go on to page 2.

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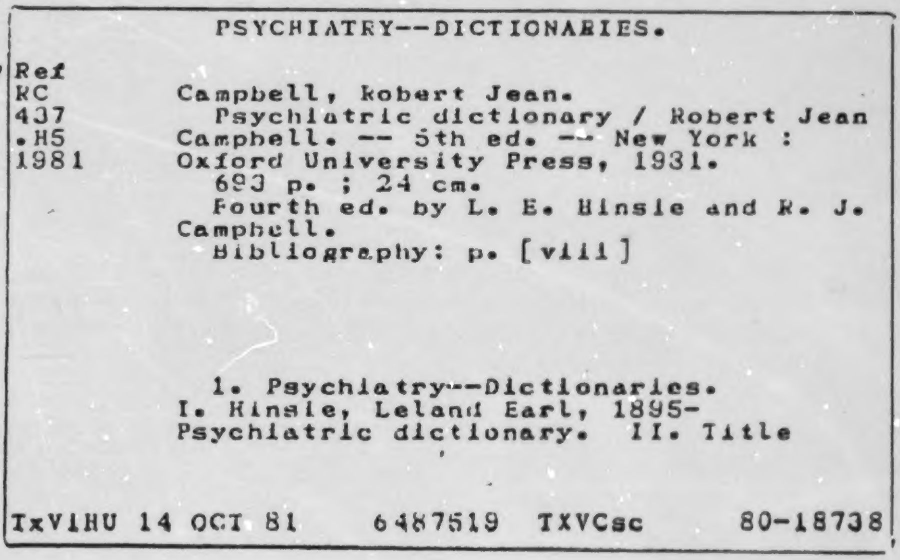
The previous chapters have already introduced you to some reference books, even though we did not then identify them by that name. The subject encyclopedias which you used to select a topic are examples of reference books, as are the biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias that we discussed in the last chapter. The general category of reference books includes such various types as dictionaries, encyclopedias, yearbooks, almanacs, handbooks, atlases, and directories. We are not going to ask you to learn the find points which distinguish a handbook from an almanac, or to memorize the titles of a dozen different psychological dictionaries. To use reference books effectively you need to remember only two things:

1) You can easily find reference books through the subject card catalog, because the names of the different types are used as form subheadings.

   (Remember the discussion of subheadings in Chapter 4???)

   In order to answer our hypothetical question about the Rorschach test, you would first identify the general subject heading, which is PSYCHIATRY, in the LCSH books. Then, look for the catalog cards which have the subheadings --DICTIONARIES or --ENCYCLOPEDIAS.



Indicates that the book is in the Reference collection.

PSYCHIATRY--DICTIONARIES.

Ref
RC Campbell, Robert Jean.
437 Psychiatric dictionary / Robert Jean
.H5 Campbell. -- 5th ed. -- New York :
1981 Oxford University Press, 1931.
693 p. ; 24 cm.
Fourth ed. by L. E. Hinsie and R. J. Campbell.
Bibliography: p. [viii]

1. Psychiatry--Dictionaries.
I. Hinsie, Leland Earl, 1895- Psychiatric dictionary. II. Title

TxVIHU 14 OCT 81 6487519 TXVCsc 80-18738

2) When in doubt, ask a Reference Librarian. He/she can find the right reference book for you quickly.

Go on to page 3.

Below is a very selective list of some psychology reference books that you may find helpful. You can see by the call numbers that these books cluster in two different Library of Congress classification ranges: BF for psychology and RC for psychiatry. Browsing through these sections of the reference collection will bring additional titles to your attention.

Behavior Modification: Handbook of Assessment, Intervention and Evaluation	REF RC 489 .B4 G35
Encyclopedia of Clinical Assessment	REF BF 698 .E5
Encyclopedia of Psychology	REF BF 31 .E522
Encyclopedia of Human Behavior	REF BF 31 .G6
Handbook of General Psychology	REF BF 121 .W63
Handbook of Parapsychology	REF BF 1031 .H254
Handbook of Psychology Terms	REF BF 31 .H33
Harvard Guide to Modern Psychiatry	REF RC 454 .H36
International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, and Neurology	REF RC 334 .I57
Psychiatric Dictionary	REF RC 437 .H5
Reference Encyclopedia of American Psychology and Psychiatry	REF RC 437 .K55

As we have discussed in other cases, it is important to check publication dates to make certain that you are not getting outdated information. The scope of the book, and any special instructions explaining its arrangement will also be found in the preliminary pages.

Go on to page 4.

You can use reference books for defining terms:

Do you remember how "see" references work?

Rorschach test See *test, Rorschach.*
Rosenbach's sign See *sign, Rosenbach.*
Rossolimo's reflex See *reflex, Rossolimo.*
Ross-Jones test See *test, Ross-Jones.*
rotation See *system, rotation.*

FIGURE 45 (a). Psychiatric Dictionary, 1981. p. 641.

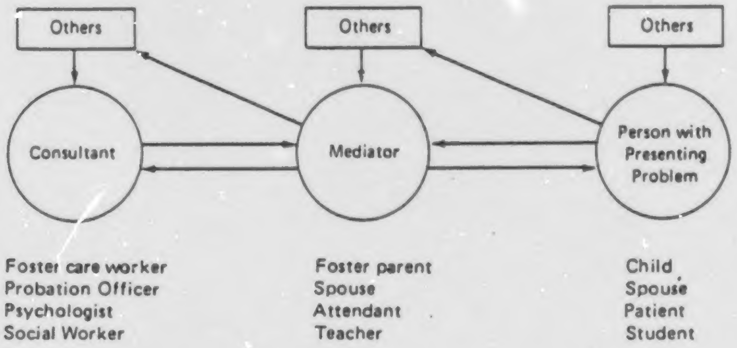
test, Rorschach (Hermann Rorschach, Swiss psychiatrist, 1884–1922) A psychological test consisting of ten inkblots of varying designs and colors, which are shown to the subject one at a time with the request to interpret them. Its purpose is to furnish a description of the dynamic forces of personality through an analysis of the formal aspects of the subject's interpretations. The test yields information as to the intellectual and emotional processes, the degree of personality integration, variability in mental functioning, and the degree to which the subject responds to environmental influences and to his inner promptings. The test not only is used to obtain a picture of the subject's personality, but also serves as an aid in problems of differential psychiatric diagnosis and prognosis.

FIGURE 45 (b). Psychiatric Dictionary, 1981. p. 557.

Go on to page 5.

Finding charts:

Figure 1. Potential Sources of Reinforcement in Triadic Model


Others
Others
Others
Consultant
Mediator
Person with Presenting Problem
Foster care worker
Probation Officer
Psychologist
Social Worker
Foster parent
Spouse
Attendant
Teacher
Child
Spouse
Patient
Student

Source: Adapted from Tharp and Wetzel (1969, p. 59).

FIGURE 46. Behavior Modification,
1977. p. 111.

Go on to page 6.

Explaining concepts:

Müller-Lyer illusion: a well-known visual-space misperception in which direct and reversed arrowheads make lines of identical length appear to be unequal.

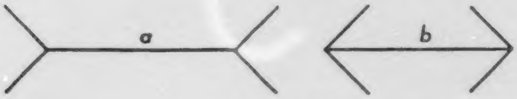


Figure 19b. The Müller-Lyer illusion. (Note: a and b are equal in length.)

FIGURE 47. *Handbook of Psychological Terms*, 1969. p. 112.

Go on to page 7.

In the area of psychology, testing is a major source of information and research. If you find yourself in need of information on a particular psychological test, a major reference work which should be on your "remember" list is The Mental Measurements Yearbook, edited by Oscar K. Buros (REF LB 1131 .A2M4).

The work appears in three parts:

Mental Measurements Yearbooks (editions)

There have been eight editions of this work, and each new edition contains cross references to the previous editions.

Related volumes

These volumes compile sections of the Mental Measurements Yearbook into single subject sections. The related volumes contain brief test reviews and summaries with extensive cross references to the eight Yearbook editions. Those which would be useful to a psychology major are:

Intelligence Tests and Reviews	(REF LB 1131 .I688)
Personality Tests and Reviews	(REF BF 698.5 .B87)

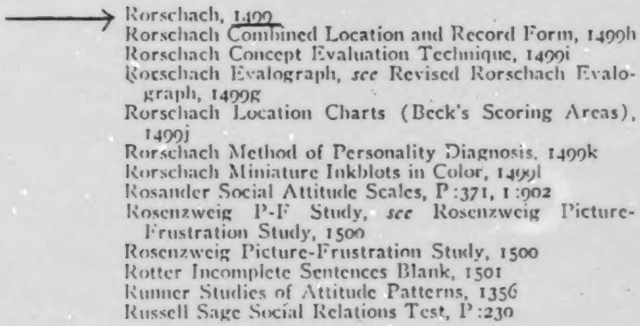
Tests in Print (REF LB 1131 .A2B84)

This work is now in its second edition , and serves as a comprehensive bibliography and master index to test reviews, excerpts, and references in the eight Mental Measurements Yearbooks and the related volumes.

Go on to page 8.

In order to use any of the Mental Measurements publications, you must use the two-step process which we have described before. For example, if you wanted information on the Rorschach Test, you might choose to look in the related volume Personality Tests and Reviews.

STEP 1: Turn to the index section, and find the entry for Rorschach.



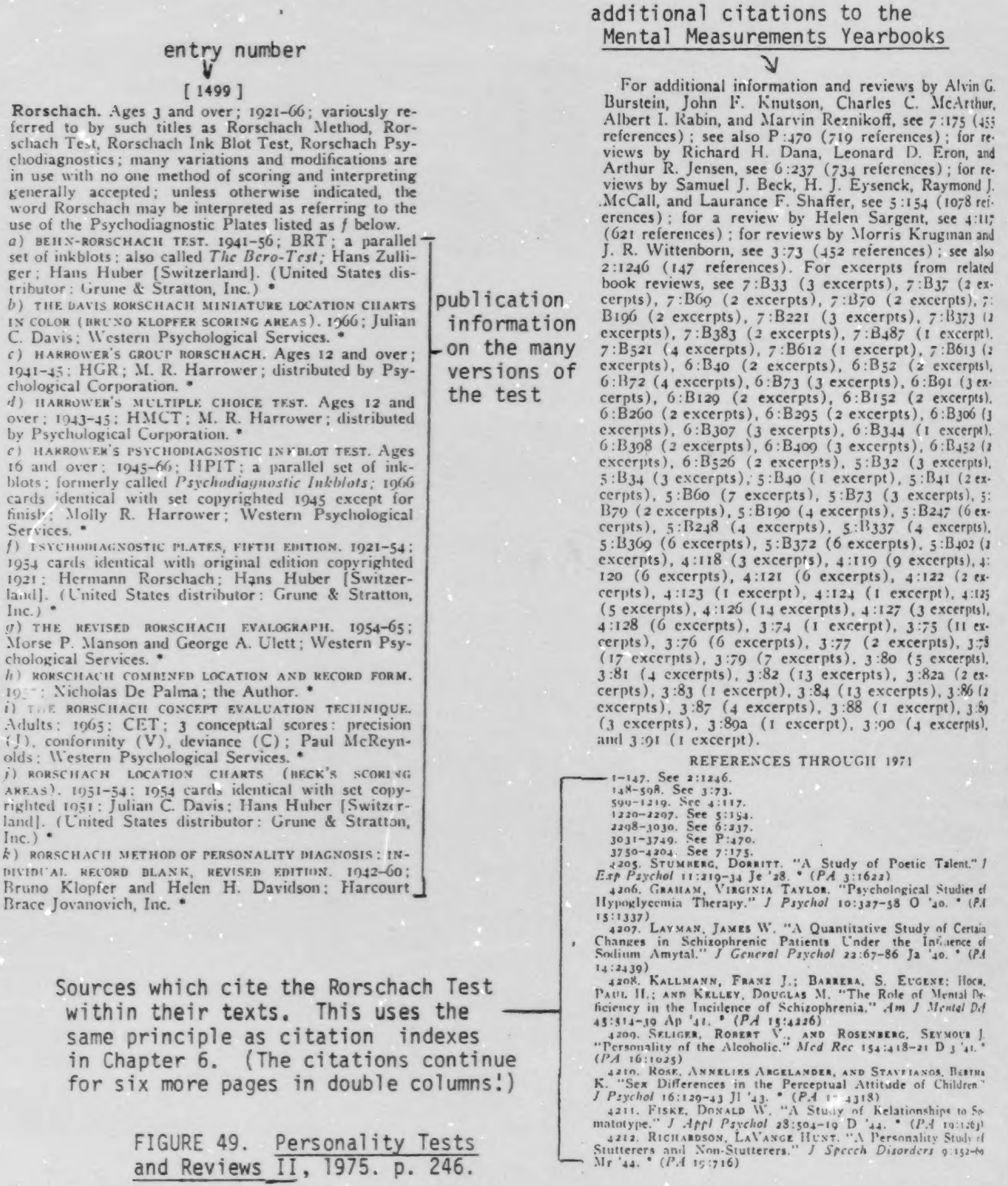
Rorschach, 1499
Rorschach Combined Location and Record Form, 1499h
Rorschach Concept Evaluation Technique, 1499i
Rorschach Evalograph, *see* Revised Rorschach Evalograph, 1499g
Rorschach Location Charts (Beck's Scoring Areas), 1499j
Rorschach Method of Personality Diagnosis, 1499k
Rorschach Miniature Inkblots in Color, 1499l
Rosander Social Attitude Scales, P:371, 1:902
Rosenzweig P-F Study, *see* Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, 1500
Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, 1500
Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank, 1501
Runner Studies of Attitude Patterns, 1356
Russell Sage Social Relations Test, P:230

FIGURE 48. Personality Tests and Reviews II, 1975. p. 729.

The "1499" is NOT a page number; instead, it is an entry number.

Go on to page 9.

STEP 2: Turn to entry number 1499, and you will see the following information:



entry number

additional citations to the Mental Measurements Yearbooks

publication information on the many versions of the test

Sources which cite the Rorschach Test within their texts. This uses the same principle as citation indexes in Chapter 6. (The citations continue for six more pages in double columns!)

[1499]

Rorschach. Ages 3 and over; 1921–66; variously referred to by such titles as Rorschach Method, Rorschach Test, Rorschach Ink Blot Test, Rorschach Psychodiagnostics; many variations and modifications are in use with no one method of scoring and interpreting generally accepted; unless otherwise indicated, the word Rorschach may be interpreted as referring to the use of the Psychodiagnostic Plates listed as *f* below.

a) BEHN-RORSCHACH TEST. 1941–56; BRT; a parallel set of inkblots; also called *The Bero-Test;* Hans Zulliger; Hans Huber [Switzerland]. (United States distributor: Grune & Stratton, Inc.) *

b) THE DAVIS RORSCHACH MINIATURE LOCATION CHARTS IN COLOR (BRUNO KLOPFER SCORING AREAS). 1966; Julian C. Davis; Western Psychological Services. *

c) HARROWER'S GROUP RORSCHACH. Ages 12 and over; 1941–45; HGR; M. R. Harrower; distributed by Psychological Corporation. *

d) HARROWER'S MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST. Ages 12 and over; 1943–45; HMCT; M. R. Harrower; distributed by Psychological Corporation. *

e) HARROWER'S PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC INKBLOT TEST. Ages 16 and over; 1945–66; HPIT; a parallel set of inkblots; formerly called *Psychodiagnostic Inkblots;* 1966 cards identical with set copyrighted 1945 except for finish; Molly R. Harrower; Western Psychological Services. *

f) PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC PLATES, FIFTH EDITION. 1921–54; 1954 cards identical with original edition copyrighted 1921; Hermann Rorschach; Hans Huber [Switzerland]. (United States distributor: Grune & Stratton, Inc.) *

g) THE REVISED RORSCHACH EVALOGRAPH. 1954–65; Morse P. Manson and George A. Ulett; Western Psychological Services. *

h) RORSCHACH COMBINED LOCATION AND RECORD FORM. 19[illegible]; Nicholas De Palma; the Author. *

i) THE RORSCHACH CONCEPT EVALUATION TECHNIQUE. Adults; 1965; CET; 3 conceptual scores: precision (J), conformity (V), deviance (C); Paul McReynolds; Western Psychological Services. *

j) RORSCHACH LOCATION CHARTS (BECK'S SCORING AREAS). 1951–54; 1954 cards identical with set copyrighted 1951; Julian C. Davis; Hans Huber [Switzerland]. (United States distributor: Grune & Stratton, Inc.) *

k) RORSCHACH METHOD OF PERSONALITY DIAGNOSIS: INDIVIDUAL RECORD BLANK, REVISED EDITION. 1942–60; Bruno Klopfer and Helen H. Davidson; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. *

For additional information and reviews by Alvin G. Burstein, John F. Knutson, Charles C. McArthur, Albert I. Rabin, and Marvin Reznikoff, see 7:175 (455 references); see also P:470 (719 references); for reviews by Richard H. Dana, Leonard D. Eron, and Arthur R. Jensen, see 6:237 (734 references); for reviews by Samuel J. Beck, H. J. Eysenck, Raymond J. McCall, and Laurance F. Shaffer, see 5:154 (1078 references); for a review by Helen Sargent, see 4:117 (621 references); for reviews by Morris Krugman and J. R. Wittenborn, see 3:73 (452 references); see also 2:1246 (147 references). For excerpts from related book reviews, see 7:B33 (3 excerpts), 7:B37 (2 excerpts), 7:B69 (2 excerpts), 7:B70 (2 excerpts), 7:B196 (2 excerpts), 7:B221 (3 excerpts), 7:B373 (2 excerpts), 7:B383 (2 excerpts), 7:B487 (1 excerpt), 7:B521 (4 excerpts), 7:B612 (1 excerpt), 7:B613 (2 excerpts), 6:B40 (2 excerpts), 6:B52 (2 excerpts), 6:B72 (4 excerpts), 6:B73 (3 excerpts), 6:B91 (3 excerpts), 6:B129 (2 excerpts), 6:B152 (2 excerpts), 6:B260 (2 excerpts), 6:B295 (2 excerpts), 6:B306 (3 excerpts), 6:B307 (3 excerpts), 6:B344 (1 excerpt), 6:B398 (2 excerpts), 6:B409 (3 excerpts), 6:B452 (2 excerpts), 6:B526 (2 excerpts), 5:B32 (3 excerpts), 5:B34 (3 excerpts), 5:B40 (1 excerpt), 5:B41 (2 excerpts), 5:B60 (7 excerpts), 5:B73 (3 excerpts), 5:B79 (2 excerpts), 5:B190 (4 excerpts), 5:B247 (6 excerpts), 5:B248 (4 excerpts), 5:B337 (4 excerpts), 5:B369 (6 excerpts), 5:B372 (6 excerpts), 5:B402 (2 excerpts), 4:118 (3 excerpts), 4:119 (9 excerpts), 4:120 (6 excerpts), 4:121 (6 excerpts), 4:122 (2 excerpts), 4:123 (1 excerpt), 4:124 (1 excerpt), 4:125 (5 excerpts), 4:126 (14 excerpts), 4:127 (3 excerpts), 4:128 (6 excerpts), 3:74 (1 excerpt), 3:75 (11 excerpts), 3:76 (6 excerpts), 3:77 (2 excerpts), 3:78 (17 excerpts), 3:79 (7 excerpts), 3:80 (5 excerpts), 3:81 (4 excerpts), 3:82 (13 excerpts), 3:82a (2 excerpts), 3:83 (1 excerpt), 3:84 (13 excerpts), 3:86 (2 excerpts), 3:87 (4 excerpts), 3:88 (1 excerpt), 3:89 (3 excerpts), 3:89a (1 excerpt), 3:90 (4 excerpts), and 3:91 (1 excerpt).

REFERENCES THROUGH 1971

1–147. See 2:1246.
148–598. See 3:73.
599–1219. See 4:117.
1220–2207. See 5:154.
2208–3030. See 6:237.
3031–3749. See P:470.
3750–4204. See 7:175.

4205. STUMBERG, DORRITT. "A Study of Poetic Talent." *J Exp Psychol* 11:219–34 Je '28. * (*PA* 3:1622)

4206. GRAHAM, VIRGINIA TAYLOR. "Psychological Studies of Hypoglycemia Therapy." *J Psychol* 10:327–58 O '40. * (*PA* 15:1337)

4207. LAYMAN, JAMES W. "A Quantitative Study of Certain Changes in Schizophrenic Patients Under the Influence of Sodium Amytal." *J General Psychol* 22:67–86 Ja '40. * (*PA* 14:2439)

4208. KALLMANN, FRANZ J.; BARRERA, S. EUGENE; HOCH, PAUL H.; AND KELLEY, DOUGLAS M. "The Role of Mental Deficiency in the Incidence of Schizophrenia." *Am J Mental Def* 45:514–39 Ap '41. * (*PA* 15:4226)

4209. SELIGER, ROBERT V., AND ROSENBERG, SEYMOUR J. "Personality of the Alcoholic." *Med Rec* 154:418–21 D 3 '41. * (*PA* 16:1025)

4210. ROSE, ANNELIES ARGELANDER, AND STAVRIANOS, BERTHA K. "Sex Differences in the Perceptual Attitude of Children." *J Psychol* 16:129–43 Jl '43. * (*PA* [illegible]:4318)

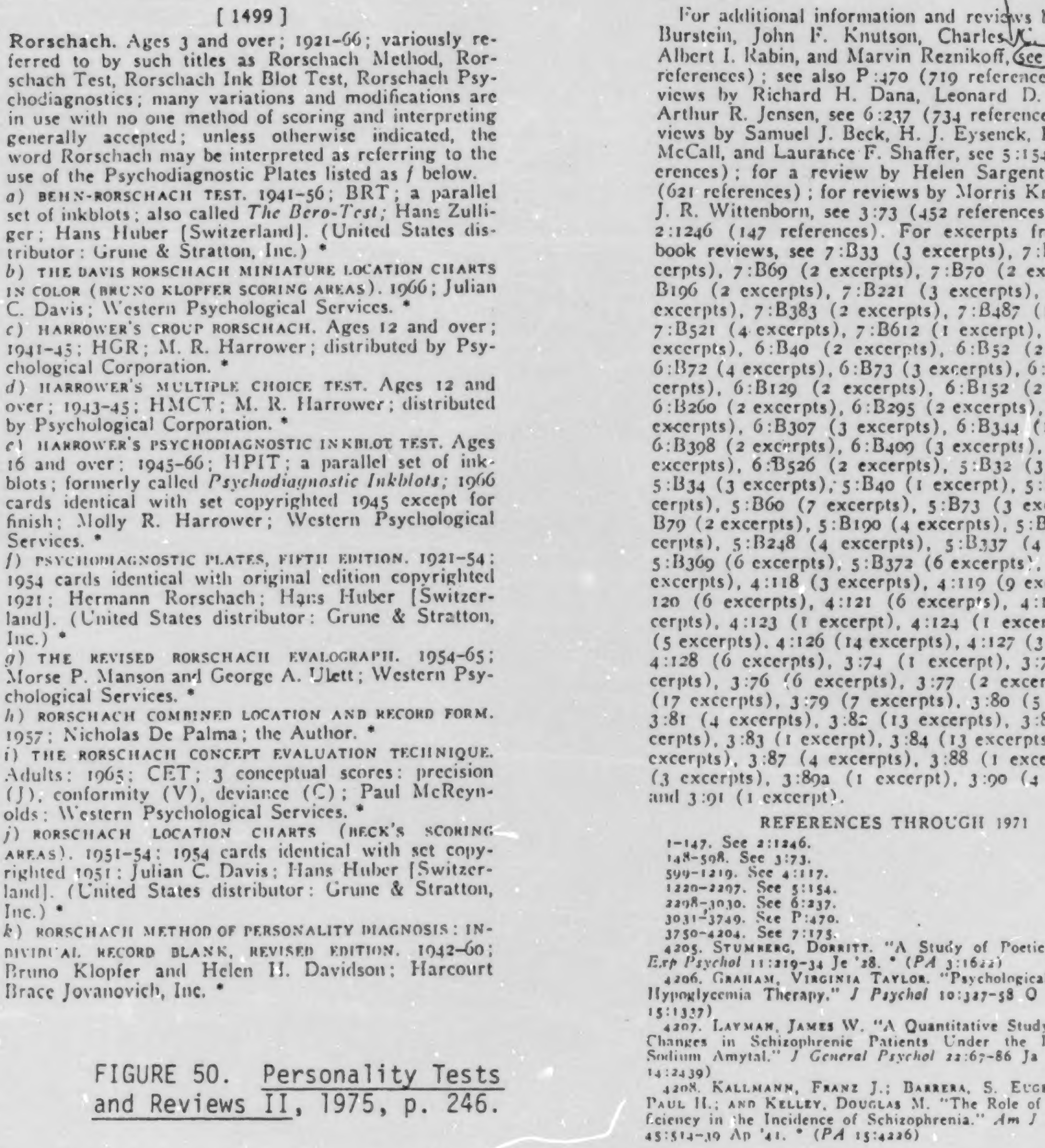
4211. FISKE, DONALD W. "A Study of Relationships to Somatotype." *J Appl Psychol* 28:504–19 D '44. * (*PA* 19:1[illegible])

4212. RICHARDSON, LAVANGE HUNT. "A Personality Study of Stutterers and Non-Stutterers." *J Speech Disorders* 9:152–60 Mr '44. * (*PA* 19:716)

FIGURE 49. Personality Tests and Reviews II, 1975. p. 246.

Go on to page 10.

The "additional information and reviews" section provides cross references to longer articles in the various editions of the Mental Measurements Yearbooks. For example, if you wanted to read the review by Alvin G. Bernstein, you would "see 7:175." This means the 7th Mental Measurements Yearbook, entry number 175.



[1499]

Rorschach. Ages 3 and over; 1921-66; variously referred to by such titles as Rorschach Method, Rorschach Test, Rorschach Ink Blot Test, Rorschach Psychodiagnostics; many variations and modifications are in use with no one method of scoring and interpreting generally accepted; unless otherwise indicated, the word Rorschach may be interpreted as referring to the use of the Psychodiagnostic Plates listed as *f* below.

a) BEHN-RORSCHACH TEST. 1941-56; BRT; a parallel set of inkblots; also called *The Bero-Test;* Hans Zulliger; Hans Huber [Switzerland]. (United States distributor: Grune & Stratton, Inc.) *

b) THE DAVIS RORSCHACH MINIATURE LOCATION CHARTS IN COLOR (BRUNO KLOPFER SCORING AREAS). 1966; Julian C. Davis; Western Psychological Services. *

c) HARROWER'S GROUP RORSCHACH. Ages 12 and over; 1941-45; HGR; M. R. Harrower; distributed by Psychological Corporation. *

d) HARROWER'S MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST. Ages 12 and over; 1943-45; HMCT; M. R. Harrower; distributed by Psychological Corporation. *

e) HARROWER'S PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC INKBLOT TEST. Ages 16 and over; 1945-66; HPIT; a parallel set of inkblots; formerly called *Psychodiagnostic Inkblots;* 1966 cards identical with set copyrighted 1945 except for finish; Molly R. Harrower; Western Psychological Services. *

f) PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC PLATES, FIFTH EDITION. 1921-54; 1954 cards identical with original edition copyrighted 1921; Hermann Rorschach; Hans Huber [Switzerland]. (United States distributor: Grune & Stratton, Inc.) *

g) THE REVISED RORSCHACH EVALOGRAPH. 1954-65; Morse P. Manson and George A. Ulett; Western Psychological Services. *

h) RORSCHACH COMBINED LOCATION AND RECORD FORM. 1957; Nicholas De Palma; the Author. *

i) THE RORSCHACH CONCEPT EVALUATION TECHNIQUE. Adults: 1965; CET; 3 conceptual scores: precision (J), conformity (V), deviance (C); Paul McReynolds; Western Psychological Services. *

j) RORSCHACH LOCATION CHARTS (BECK'S SCORING AREAS). 1951-54; 1954 cards identical with set copyrighted 1951; Julian C. Davis; Hans Huber [Switzerland]. (United States distributor: Grune & Stratton, Inc.) *

k) RORSCHACH METHOD OF PERSONALITY DIAGNOSIS: INDIVIDUAL RECORD BLANK, REVISED EDITION. 1942-60; Bruno Klopfer and Helen H. Davidson; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. *

For additional information and reviews by Alvin G. Burstein, John F. Knutson, Charles C. McArthur, Albert I. Rabin, and Marvin Reznikoff, see 7:175 (455 references); see also P:470 (719 references); for reviews by Richard H. Dana, Leonard D. Eron, and Arthur R. Jensen, see 6:237 (734 references); for reviews by Samuel J. Beck, H. J. Eysenck, Raymond J. McCall, and Laurance F. Shaffer, see 5:154 (1078 references); for a review by Helen Sargent, see 4:117 (621 references); for reviews by Morris Krugman and J. R. Wittenborn, see 3:73 (452 references); see also 2:1246 (147 references). For excerpts from related book reviews, see 7:B33 (3 excerpts), 7:B37 (2 excerpts), 7:B69 (2 excerpts), 7:B70 (2 excerpts), 7:B196 (2 excerpts), 7:B221 (3 excerpts), 7:B373 (2 excerpts), 7:B383 (2 excerpts), 7:B487 (1 excerpt), 7:B521 (4 excerpts), 7:B612 (1 excerpt), 7:B613 (2 excerpts), 6:B40 (2 excerpts), 6:B52 (2 excerpts), 6:B72 (4 excerpts), 6:B73 (3 excerpts), 6:B91 (3 excerpts), 6:B129 (2 excerpts), 6:B152 (2 excerpts), 6:B260 (2 excerpts), 6:B295 (2 excerpts), 6:B306 (3 excerpts), 6:B307 (3 excerpts), 6:B344 (1 excerpt), 6:B398 (2 excerpts), 6:B409 (3 excerpts), 6:B452 (2 excerpts), 6:B526 (2 excerpts), 5:B32 (3 excerpts), 5:B34 (3 excerpts), 5:B40 (1 excerpt), 5:B41 (2 excerpts), 5:B60 (7 excerpts), 5:B73 (3 excerpts), 5:B79 (2 excerpts), 5:B190 (4 excerpts), 5:B247 (6 excerpts), 5:B248 (4 excerpts), 5:B337 (4 excerpts), 5:B369 (6 excerpts), 5:B372 (6 excerpts), 5:B402 (2 excerpts), 4:118 (3 excerpts), 4:119 (9 excerpts), 4:120 (6 excerpts), 4:121 (6 excerpts), 4:122 (2 excerpts), 4:123 (1 excerpt), 4:124 (1 excerpt), 4:125 (5 excerpts), 4:126 (14 excerpts), 4:127 (3 excerpts), 4:128 (6 excerpts), 3:74 (1 excerpt), 3:75 (11 excerpts), 3:76 (6 excerpts), 3:77 (2 excerpts), 3:78 (17 excerpts), 3:79 (7 excerpts), 3:80 (5 excerpts), 3:81 (4 excerpts), 3:82 (13 excerpts), 3:82a (2 excerpts), 3:83 (1 excerpt), 3:84 (13 excerpts), 3:86 (2 excerpts), 3:87 (4 excerpts), 3:88 (1 excerpt), 3:89 (3 excerpts), 3:89a (1 excerpt), 3:90 (4 excerpts), and 3:91 (1 excerpt).

REFERENCES THROUGH 1971

1-147. See 2:1246.
148-598. See 3:73.
599-1219. See 4:117.
1220-2207. See 5:154.
2208-3030. See 6:237.
3031-3749. See P:470.
3750-4204. See 7:175.

4205. STUMBERG, DORRITT. "A Study of Poetic Talent." *J Exp Psychol* 11:219-34 Je '28. * (*PA* 3:1622)

4206. GRAHAM, VIRGINIA TAYLOR. "Psychological Studies of Hypoglycemia Therapy." *J Psychol* 10:327-58 O '40. * (*PA* 15:1337)

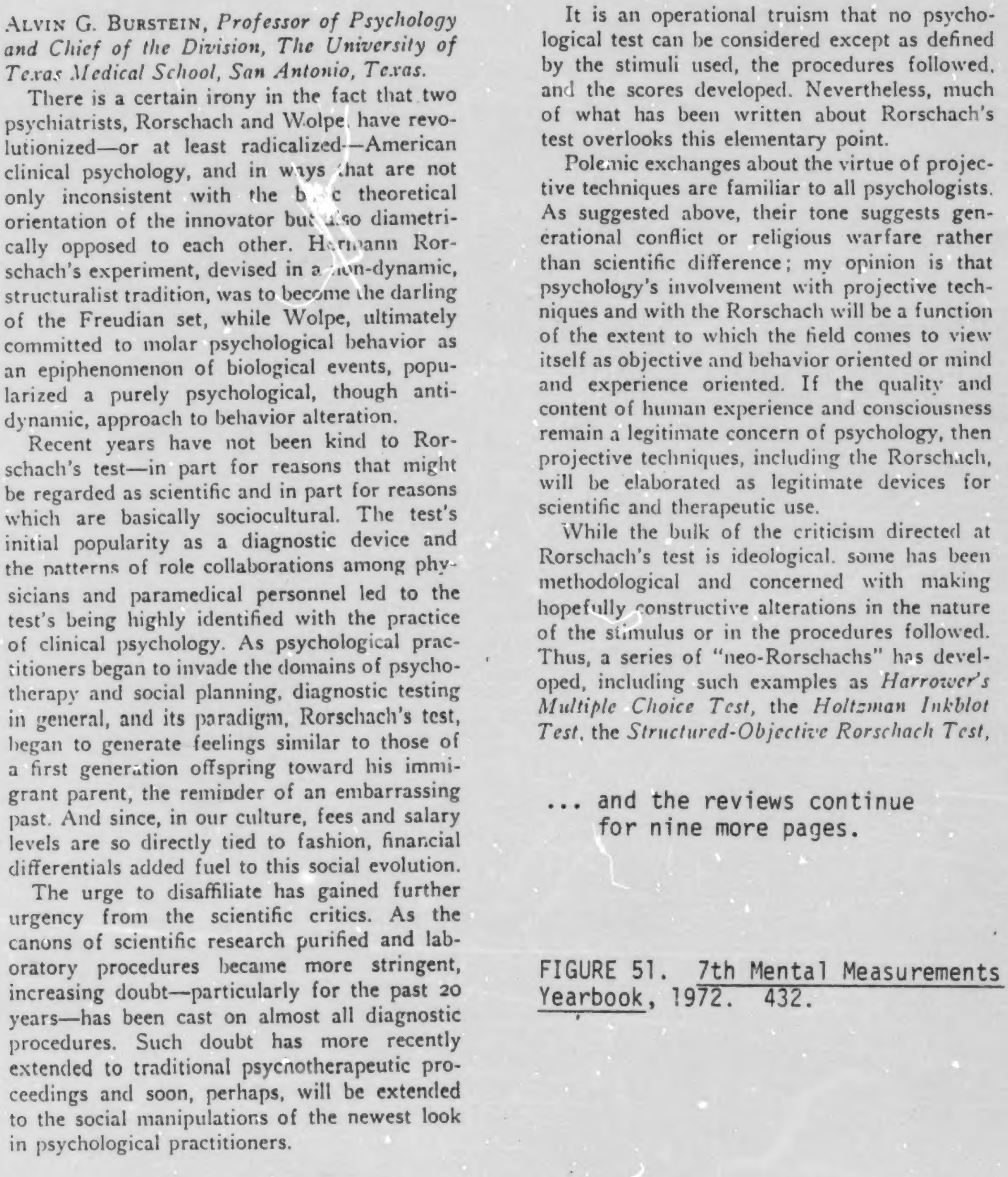
4207. LAYMAN, JAMES W. "A Quantitative Study of Certain Changes in Schizophrenic Patients Under the Influence of Sodium Amytal." *J General Psychol* 22:67-86 Ja '40. * (*PA* 14:2439)

4208. KALLMANN, FRANZ J.; BARRERA, S. EUGENE; HOCH, PAUL H.; AND KELLEY, DOUGLAS M. "The Role of Mental Deficiency in the Incidence of Schizophrenia." *Am J Mental Def* 45:514-19 Ap '41. * (*PA* 15:4226)

FIGURE 50. Personality Tests and Reviews II, 1975, p. 246.

Go on to page 11.

Entry number 175 in the 7th Mental Measurements Yearbook contains the review you have been looking for.



ALVIN G. BURSTEIN, *Professor of Psychology and Chief of the Division, The University of Texas Medical School, San Antonio, Texas.*

There is a certain irony in the fact that two psychiatrists, Rorschach and Wolpe, have revolutionized—or at least radicalized—American clinical psychology, and in ways that are not only inconsistent with the basic theoretical orientation of the innovator but also diametrically opposed to each other. Hermann Rorschach's experiment, devised in a non-dynamic, structuralist tradition, was to become the darling of the Freudian set, while Wolpe, ultimately committed to molar psychological behavior as an epiphenomenon of biological events, popularized a purely psychological, though anti-dynamic, approach to behavior alteration.

Recent years have not been kind to Rorschach's test—in part for reasons that might be regarded as scientific and in part for reasons which are basically sociocultural. The test's initial popularity as a diagnostic device and the patterns of role collaborations among physicians and paramedical personnel led to the test's being highly identified with the practice of clinical psychology. As psychological practitioners began to invade the domains of psychotherapy and social planning, diagnostic testing in general, and its paradigm, Rorschach's test, began to generate feelings similar to those of a first generation offspring toward his immigrant parent, the reminder of an embarrassing past. And since, in our culture, fees and salary levels are so directly tied to fashion, financial differentials added fuel to this social evolution.

The urge to disaffiliate has gained further urgency from the scientific critics. As the canons of scientific research purified and laboratory procedures became more stringent, increasing doubt—particularly for the past 20 years—has been cast on almost all diagnostic procedures. Such doubt has more recently extended to traditional psychotherapeutic proceedings and soon, perhaps, will be extended to the social manipulations of the newest look in psychological practitioners.

It is an operational truism that no psychological test can be considered except as defined by the stimuli used, the procedures followed, and the scores developed. Nevertheless, much of what has been written about Rorschach's test overlooks this elementary point.

Polemic exchanges about the virtue of projective techniques are familiar to all psychologists. As suggested above, their tone suggests generational conflict or religious warfare rather than scientific difference; my opinion is that psychology's involvement with projective techniques and with the Rorschach will be a function of the extent to which the field comes to view itself as objective and behavior oriented or mind and experience oriented. If the quality and content of human experience and consciousness remain a legitimate concern of psychology, then projective techniques, including the Rorschach, will be elaborated as legitimate devices for scientific and therapeutic use.

While the bulk of the criticism directed at Rorschach's test is ideological, some has been methodological and concerned with making hopefully constructive alterations in the nature of the stimulus or in the procedures followed. Thus, a series of "neo-Rorschachs" has developed, including such examples as *Harrower's Multiple Choice Test*, the *Holtzman Inkblot Test*, the *Structured-Objective Rorschach Test*,

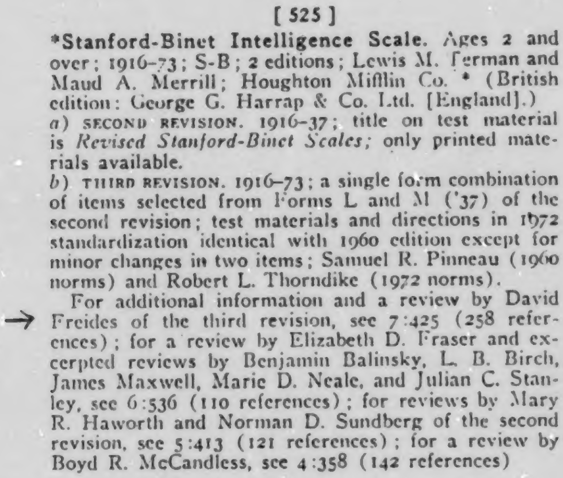
... and the reviews continue
for nine more pages.

FIGURE 51. 7th Mental Measurements Yearbook, 1972. 432.

Go on to page 12.

We hope that you now understand that the Mental Measurements Yearbooks and the related volumes are a very comprehensive source of information on psychological tests.

Assume you need to have additional information on the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale. Looking in the related volume Intelligence Tests and Reviews, you see the following citation:



[525]

***Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale.** Ages 2 and over; 1916–73; S-B; 2 editions; Lewis M. Terman and Maud A. Merrill; Houghton Mifflin Co. * (British edition: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd. [England].)

a) SECOND REVISION. 1916–37; title on test material is *Revised Stanford-Binet Scales;* only printed materials available.

b) THIRD REVISION. 1916–73; a single form combination of items selected from Forms L and M ('37) of the second revision; test materials and directions in 1972 standardization identical with 1960 edition except for minor changes in two items; Samuel R. Pinneau (1960 norms) and Robert L. Thorndike (1972 norms).

For additional information and a review by David → Freides of the third revision, see 7:425 (258 references); for a review by Elizabeth D. Fraser and excerpted reviews by Benjamin Balinsky, L. B. Birch, James Maxwell, Marie D. Neale, and Julian C. Stanley, see 6:536 (110 references); for reviews by Mary R. Haworth and Norman D. Sundberg of the second revision, see 5:413 (121 references); for a review by Boyd R. McCandless, see 4:358 (142 references)

FIGURE 52. Intelligence Tests and Reviews, 1975. p. 83.

The review of the third revision by David Freides can be found in which of the following locations?

(a) 7th Mental Measurements Yearbook, page 425 (Turn to page 13)

(b) 7th Mental Measurements Yearbook, page 258 (Turn to page 14)

(c) 7th Mental Measurements Yearbook, entry 425 (Turn to page 15)

You are confusing "entry numbers" and "page numbers." Review the information on page 10, and try the question on page 12 again.

You seem to have gotten your numbers confusing, and you have forgotten the difference between "entry number" and "page number." Review the information on page 10, and try the question on page 12 again.

Absolutely correct! "7:425" refers to a specific edition of the Mental Measurements Yearbook and to the entry number within that edition.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand the use of reference books, you may do the library practice exercises on page 16, and then continue on to Chapter 9.

NAME:____________________________ INSTRUCTOR:____________________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Using an appropriate source from those listed on page 3, define "talion principle." Give the title of the source and the page on which you found the information.

2. Locate Intelligence Tests and Reviews (Ref LB 1131 .I68x).

   a) Look up "California Test of Mental Maturity" in the Index of Titles. The entry number for this test is____________________________________.

   b) Locate the entry number in the front of the book. If you wanted to read a review of this test by Bert A. Goldman and John H. Rosenbach, to which other book are you referred? Give the complete title of this book and the entry number.

Chapter 9

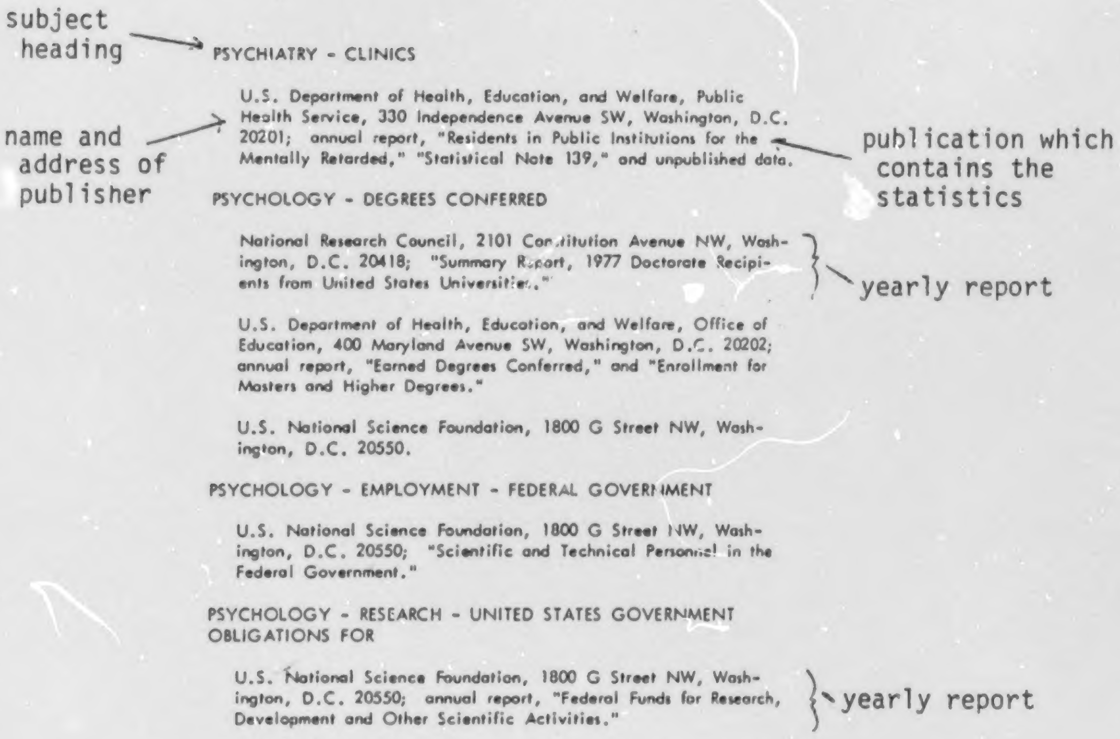
STATISTICAL SUPPORT

The mention of statistics frequently divides people into two opposing camps. Statisticians support George Gallup's boast that he could prove God statistically, while skeptics agree with Disraeli and Twain that there are three varieties of falsehoods: lies, damned lies, and statistics. The most realistic attitude is probably the proverbial caveat: "Figures don't lie, but liars can figure." It may not always be possible for you to determine how a particular statistic was computed, but you can at least check the reliability of the source. Be skeptical of undocumented figures presented by special interest groups.

You can find statistics in many of the same kinds of tools that we have examined previously. A number of reference books, periodicals, and indexes are devoted entirely to statistical information. This chapter will introduce you to a few of the major ones.

Go on to page 2.

If you don't know where to begin your search for statistics, start with a reference book called Statistics Sources (REF HA 36 .S797 1980). By looking up the subject in question, you can find out where and by whom the statistics are published. Then check the card catalog or serials list to see if the Library has the publication you are looking for.


subject heading
name and address of publisher
publication which contains the statistics
yearly report
yearly report

PSYCHIATRY - CLINICS

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 330 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20201; annual report, "Residents in Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded," "Statistical Note 139," and unpublished data.

PSYCHOLOGY - DEGREES CONFERRED

National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20418; "Summary Report, 1977 Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities."

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20202; annual report, "Earned Degrees Conferred," and "Enrollment for Masters and Higher Degrees."

U.S. National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20550.

PSYCHOLOGY - EMPLOYMENT - FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

U.S. National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20550; "Scientific and Technical Personnel in the Federal Government."

PSYCHOLOGY - RESEARCH - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS FOR

U.S. National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20550; annual report, "Federal Funds for Research, Development and Other Scientific Activities."

FIGURE 53. Statistics Sources, 1980 p. 818.

Go on to page 3.

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Most statistical reference books stay current by publishing a new edition each year. A book such as the Statistical Abstract of the United States (REF HA 202 .A36) can furnish statistical tables like the one shown below.

Excerpt from Statistical Abstract of the United States

No. 188. Patients in Mental Health Facilities: 1977 and 1980

[Additions comprise admissions and readmissions]

STATE	MENTAL CARE HOSPITALS, 1977 [1]				Outpatient psychiatric services, additions,[1 2] 1977	General hospitals with psychiatric inpatient units, discharges,[1 3] 1977	STATE FACILITIES FOR MENTALLY RETARDED [4]			Community facilities, mentally retarded residents,[5 7] 1977
	State and county		Private							
	Resident patients, end of year	Total additions	Resident patients, end of year	Total additions			Resident patients,[5] 1980	Total admissions,[6] 1980	Total live releases,[6] 1980	
Facilities, number	297		189		1,873	843	252			4,427
U.S.	159,405	414,507	12,078	134,658	1,505,515	551,190	131,721	4,745	11,973	82,397
Alabama	2,196	3,378	156	3,212	8,974	8,625	1,821	51	180	207
Alaska	102	823	-	-	1,841	244	90	13	17	119
Arizona	642	1,494	86	1,714	19,954	5,786	631	3	62	343
Arkansas	351	2,305	-	-	4,586	2,677	1,529	24	116	215
California	6,981	23,582	1,374	20,980	190,772	53,875	9,015	283	692	6,870
Colorado	1,151	6,873	212	2,681	18,532	5,108	1,452	62	102	848
Connecticut	2,705	13,769	773	2,560	36,186	6,565	2,957	39	(NA)	947
Delaware	688	1,859	51	621	4,452	367	520	10	12	69
District of Columbia	2,344	5,209	146	1,414	10,538	4,022	982	-	7	40
Florida	6,108	8,498	521	9,289	43,739	26,905	3,592	42	537	2,342
Georgia	5,432	32,446	430	6,787	28,864	12,192	1,363	30	100	306
Hawaii	135	891	-	-	4,327	1,041	422	12	40	177
Idaho	190	645	-	-	1,429	990	378	12	27	266
Illinois	6,049	24,788	407	5,541	97,550	34,050	5,571	187	639	6,076
Indiana	4,019	7,896	39	531	21,488	12,959	2,589	95	189	479
Iowa	1,180	5,517	-	-	21,112	11,682	1,922	68	86	1,150
Kansas	1,253	4,032	230	587	25,344	8,290	1,318	79	139	1,089
Kentucky	886	3,471	307	4,556	8,359	7,500	946	93	157	950
Louisiana	2,099	8,772	293	2,639	13,769	6,350	3,393	336	203	1,256
Maine	663	1,510	-	-	1,374	438	443	14	66	629
Maryland	4,012	10,945	619	2,327	34,482	5,000	2,988	165	346	374
Massachusetts	4,270	11,937	659	7,507	60,060	10,537	4,460	-	46	1,848
Michigan	4,680	18,127	560	6,869	69,593	18,527	4,634	90	850	4,126
Minnesota	2,353	7,388	-	-	31,759	18,883	1,784	103	293	3,140
Mississippi	2,407	5,488	41	759	5,369	2,771	1,801	224	253	354
Missouri	3,904	18,392	81	1,375	29,723	13,448	2,266	1,037	2,081	2,663
Montana	490	1,166	-	-	-	1,390	296	8	31	438
Nebraska	692	4,121	-	-	6,206	4,124	687	7	50	937
Nevada	206	826	-	-	4,209	1,939	150	20	23	30
New Hampshire	784	1,249	43	616	8,138	873	679	1	7	105
New Jersey	6,799	12,550	381	4,060	39,115	13,552	7,280	71	44	789
New Mexico	312	1,329	45	677	6,573	755	523	32	56	206
New York	30,122	38,276	897	6,829	244,379	59,921	14,514	245	612	3,314
North Carolina	4,062	15,776	229	1,908	21,295	12,091	3,257	34	102	643
North Dakota	615	2,360	-	-	1,284	1,969	1,072	4	30	185
Ohio	6,868	17,454	433	4,773	72,123	32,797	5,478	27	400	2,485
Oklahoma	2,087	8,122	34	822	21,334	6,673	1,719	136	152	584
Oregon	1,467	6,439	18	233	25,741	5,940	1,745	34	70	811
Pennsylvania	12,235	6,498	976	11,988	69,072	24,592	7,569	117	999	6,102
Rhode Island	1,354	4,302	133	1,354	13,878	1,067	689	3	44	181
South Carolina	3,527	5,027	-	-	7,014	5,333	3,059	156	194	310
South Dakota	625	1,322	-	-	4,394	804	661	7	42	260
Tennessee	3,694	7,838	126	1,443	17,661	8,558	2,174	88	258	903
Texas	5,578	24,440	521	6,214	36,456	40,832	11,178	406	658	2,280
Utah	337	686	-	-	2,711	3,376	763	5	68	412
Vermont	356	630	111	483	1,316	397	321	6	22	220
Virginia	5,793	12,369	798	7,250	35,266	13,172	3,714	67	274	508
Washington	1,203	3,503	47	1,173	32,845	11,230	2,101	55	415	1,550
West Virginia	2,376	3,822	33	1,142	8,047	5,400	564	52	84	58
Wisconsin	747	3,539	268	1,944	29,522	15,573	2,163	88	87	2,084
Wyoming	276	830	-	-	2,760	-	498	6	11	101

- Represents zero. NA Not available. [1] Includes estimates for nonreporting facilities. [2] Excludes federally funded community mental health centers. [3] Non-Federal. [4] Source: Krantz, Bruininks, and Clumpner, *Mentally Retarded People in State-Operated Residential Facilities: Year Ending June 30, 1980.* Data from survey conducted for U.S. Office of Human Development Services. Excludes facilities operated as mental hospitals or other care facilities. [5] As of June 30. [6] For year ending June 30. [7] See footnote 3, table 187. Source: Bruininks, Hauber, and Kudla, *National Survey of Community Residential Facilities: A Profile of Facilities and Residents in 1977.* 1979.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. National Institute of Mental Health, unpublished data.

Go on to page 4.

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164

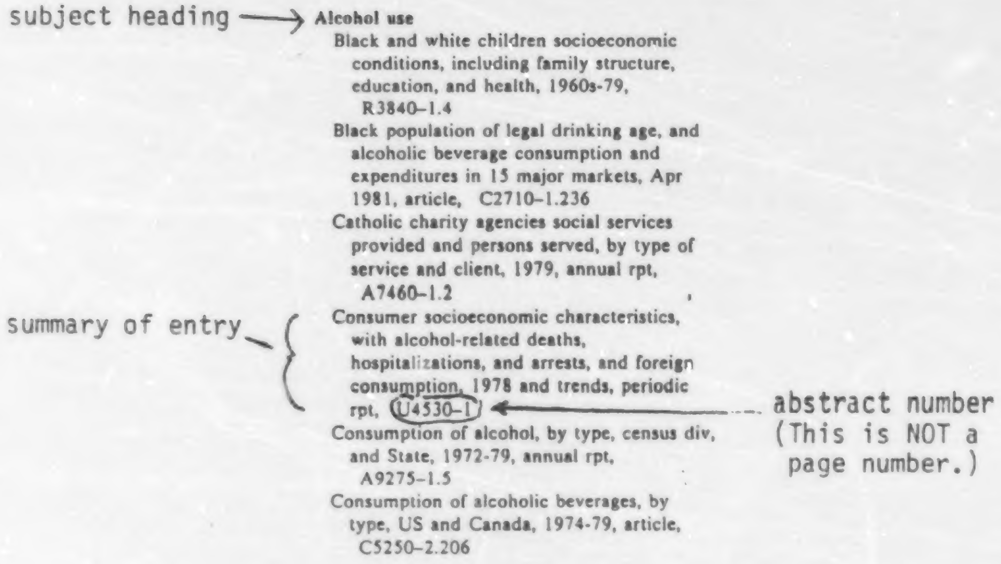
If you look again at the excerpt from Statistics Sources on page 2, you can see that periodicals are also a major source of statistics. As we discussed in Chapter 5, periodicals are always the most current source of information.

Statistical periodicals can be located through two special indexes. American Statistics Index covers all statistical publications issued by the United States government, and Statistical Reference Index is the corresponding set which indexes publications from state governments and private organizations.

Both of these indexes provide an abstracting service as part of their scope. You may remember this format from Chapter 5, since Psychological Abstracts is an abstracting index. A bit of review wouldn't hurt, however.

Each issue is published in two separate parts: an index section and an abstract section. By reading the ABSTRACTS or summaries, you can decide whether or not to search further to obtain a copy of the entire article. Using an abstracting index requires you to follow a two-step process.

STEP 1: Begin by finding your particular subject in the "index" volume. Instead of complete entries, you will see a short description of the contents of the article or report, and an ABSTRACT NUMBER. Write the number down!


subject heading
summary of entry
abstract number
(This is NOT a page number.)

Alcohol use

Black and white children socioeconomic conditions, including family structure, education, and health, 1960s-79, R3840-1.4

Black population of legal drinking age, and alcoholic beverage consumption and expenditures in 15 major markets, Apr 1981, article, C2710-1.236

Catholic charity agencies social services provided and persons served, by type of service and client, 1979, annual rpt, A7460-1.2

Consumer socioeconomic characteristics, with alcohol-related deaths, hospitalizations, and arrests, and foreign consumption, 1978 and trends, periodic rpt, U4530-1

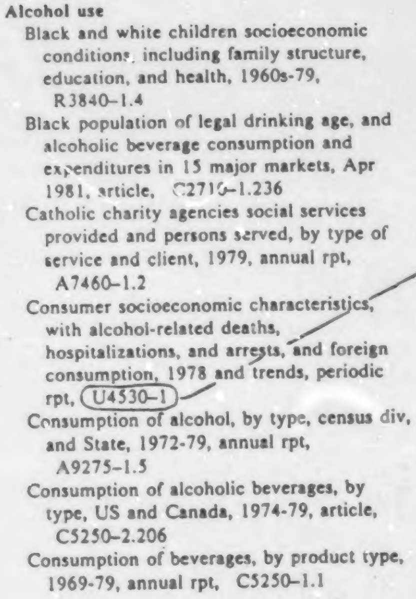
Consumption of alcohol, by type, census div, and State, 1972-79, annual rpt, A9275-1.5

Consumption of alcoholic beverages, by type, US and Canada, 1974-79, article, C5250-2.206

FIGURE 54. Statistical Reference Index, Index Volume, 1981 p. 31

Go on to page 5.

STEP 2: Locate the "abstract" volume which is the companion to the index volume that you found in STEP 1. (Be certain that the year is the same). Now find the abstract number that you copied from the index volume, and there's your entry.



Alcohol use

Black and white children socioeconomic conditions, including family structure, education, and health, 1960s-79, R3840–1.4

Black population of legal drinking age, and alcoholic beverage consumption and expenditures in 15 major markets, Apr 1981, article, C2710–1.236

Catholic charity agencies social services provided and persons served, by type of service and client, 1979, annual rpt, A7460–1.2

Consumer socioeconomic characteristics, with alcohol-related deaths, hospitalizations, and arrests, and foreign consumption, 1978 and trends, periodic rpt, U4530–1

Consumption of alcohol, by type, census div, and State, 1972-79, annual rpt, A9275–1.5

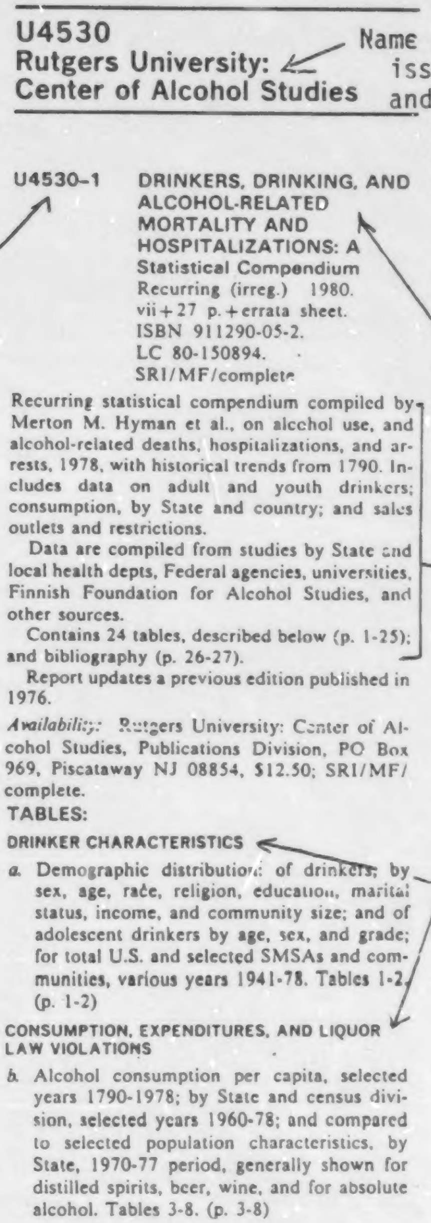
Consumption of alcoholic beverages, by type, US and Canada, 1974-79, article, C5250–2.206

Consumption of beverages, by product type, 1969-79, annual rpt, C5250–1.1

abstract number

FIGURE 55 (a). Statistical Reference Index, Index Volume, 1981 p. 31.

Go on to page 6.



U4530
Rutgers University: Center of Alcohol Studies

Name of agency that issues the reports and periodicals in this section. It is NOT the title of anything.

U4530–1 **DRINKERS, DRINKING, AND ALCOHOL-RELATED MORTALITY AND HOSPITALIZATIONS: A** Statistical Compendium
Recurring (irreg.) 1980.
vii+27 p.+errata sheet.
ISBN 911290-05-2.
LC 80-150894.
SRI/MF/complete

Title of the article in which the information appears

Recurring statistical compendium compiled by Merton M. Hyman et al., on alcohol use, and alcohol-related deaths, hospitalizations, and arrests, 1978, with historical trends from 1790. Includes data on adult and youth drinkers; consumption, by State and country; and sales outlets and restrictions.

Data are compiled from studies by State and local health depts, Federal agencies, universities, Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, and other sources.

Contains 24 tables, described below (p. 1-25); and bibliography (p. 26-27).

Abstract of contents

Report updates a previous edition published in 1976.

Availability: Rutgers University: Center of Alcohol Studies, Publications Division, PO Box 969, Piscataway NJ 08854, $12.50; SRI/MF/complete.

TABLES:

DRINKER CHARACTERISTICS

a. Demographic distribution of drinkers, by sex, age, race, religion, education, marital status, income, and community size; and of adolescent drinkers by age, sex, and grade; for total U.S. and selected SMSAs and communities, various years 1941-78. Tables 1-2. (p. 1-2)

Tables included in this issue

CONSUMPTION, EXPENDITURES, AND LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

b. Alcohol consumption per capita, selected years 1790-1978; by State and census division, selected years 1960-78; and compared to selected population characteristics, by State, 1970-77 period, generally shown for distilled spirits, beer, wine, and for absolute alcohol. Tables 3-8. (p. 3-8)

FIGURE 55 (b). Statistical Reference Index, Abstracts Volume, p. 850.

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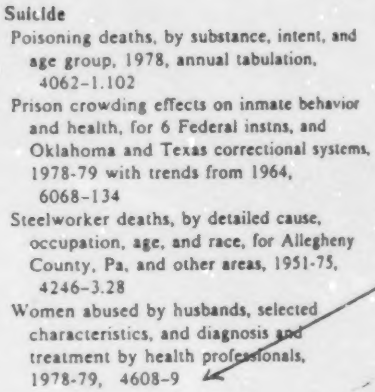
Assume you are researching the effects of wife abuse, and want to read the report that you found listed under abstract number 4608-9 under the subject heading "suicide" in the index volume of American Statistics Index. What is the title of abstract 4608-9?

(a)	Office of Human Development Services	(Turn to page 7)
(b)	Wife Abuse in the Medical Setting	(Turn to page 8)
(c)	Women Abused By Husbands, Selected Characteristics, and Diagnosis and Treatment By Health Professionals	(Turn to page 9)



Suicide

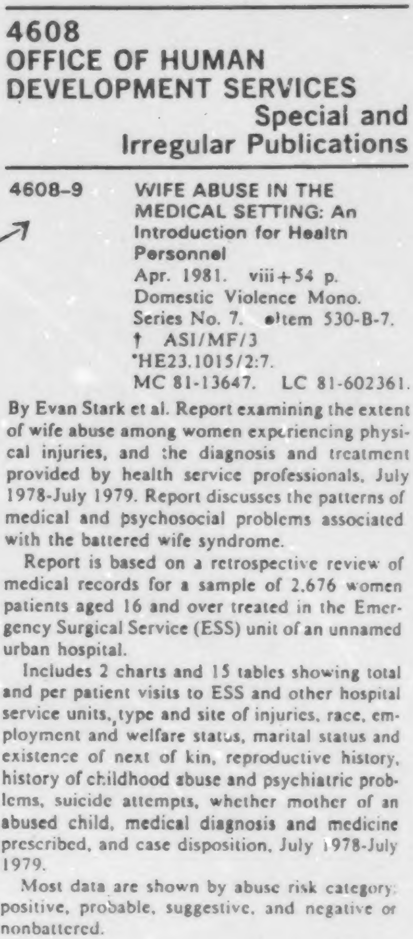
Poisoning deaths, by substance, intent, and age group, 1978, annual tabulation, 4062-1.102

Prison crowding effects on inmate behavior and health, for 6 Federal instns, and Oklahoma and Texas correctional systems, 1978-79 with trends from 1964, 6068-134

Steelworker deaths, by detailed cause, occupation, age, and race, for Allegheny County, Pa, and other areas, 1951-75, 4246-3.28

Women abused by husbands, selected characteristics, and diagnosis and treatment by health professionals, 1978-79, 4608-9

FIGURE 56 (a). American Statistics Index, Index Volume, p. 858.



4608
OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
Special and Irregular Publications

4608-9 **WIFE ABUSE IN THE MEDICAL SETTING: An Introduction for Health Personnel**
Apr. 1981. viii+54 p.
Domestic Violence Mono. Series No. 7. •Item 530-B-7.
† ASI/MF/3
*HE23.1015/2:7.
MC 81-13647. LC 81-602361.

By Evan Stark et al. Report examining the extent of wife abuse among women experiencing physical injuries, and the diagnosis and treatment provided by health service professionals, July 1978-July 1979. Report discusses the patterns of medical and psychosocial problems associated with the battered wife syndrome.

Report is based on a retrospective review of medical records for a sample of 2,676 women patients aged 16 and over treated in the Emergency Surgical Service (ESS) unit of an unnamed urban hospital.

Includes 2 charts and 15 tables showing total and per patient visits to ESS and other hospital service units, type and site of injuries, race, employment and welfare status, marital status and existence of next of kin, reproductive history, history of childhood abuse and psychiatric problems, suicide attempts, whether mother of an abused child, medical diagnosis and medicine prescribed, and case disposition, July 1978-July 1979.

Most data are shown by abuse risk category: positive, probable, suggestive, and negative or nonbattered.

FIGURE 56 (b). American Statistics Index, Abstracts Volume, 1981. 0. 470

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

No, this is the name of the organization that issued the report. You must have read page 5 with one eye closed. Look at the explanation there again, and give the problem another try.

Correct. This is the title of a special report published by the Office of Human Development Services of the Department of Health and Human Services. The information under the title tells you the report is 54 pages long, and was issued in April 1981.

Go on to page 10.

This is a summary of what the report covers, but it is not the title. Look carefully at the example on page 5, and then try the question again.

Many of the sources used as examples in this chapter belong to a special category to research materials called GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. After answering the library practice questions, go on to Chapter 10, where we will explain government documents in detail.

NAME:________________________ INSTRUCTOR:______________________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Locate Statistical Abstract Of The United States (Ref HA 202 .A36) and look up "Psycotherapeutic Drugs, Non-Medical Use" in the index. Find the table called "Marihuana and Alcohol-Percentage Of Population Who Are Current Users: 1972-1979".

   a) According to this table, what percentage of the young adult population used marijuana in 1979?

   b) What percentage of this group of users was female?

   c) Between 1976 and 1979 did a higher percentage of male or females in this age group become marijuana users?

   d) What is the source of this data?

2. Locate the 1981 volume of American Statistics Index (Docs Ref Z7554 .V5 A46).

   a) Look up "Drug Abuse and Treatment" in the index volume and read down the listing of entries until you find the one for "Drugs Mentioned in Drug-Related Deaths or Abuse Incidents, by Detailed Drug Type Jan. 1978-June 1980, Annual Rpt. Write the entry number here____________________________________.

   b) Look up this entry number in the abstract volume and answer the following questions:

      i) What is the title of the document? (REMEMBER: You need the title of the document itself, not a subtitle of a section of it.)

      ii) What kind of information does it contain?

      iii) You can find a microfiche copy of this item filed by entry number and year in the Media Center. According to the table on page 7, "Drug Groups Reaching Mentions Criterion Sorted On Percent Suicides, Panel of Consistent ERS July 78-June 80," what substance accounted for the highest number of suicides and attempted suicides?

Chapter 10

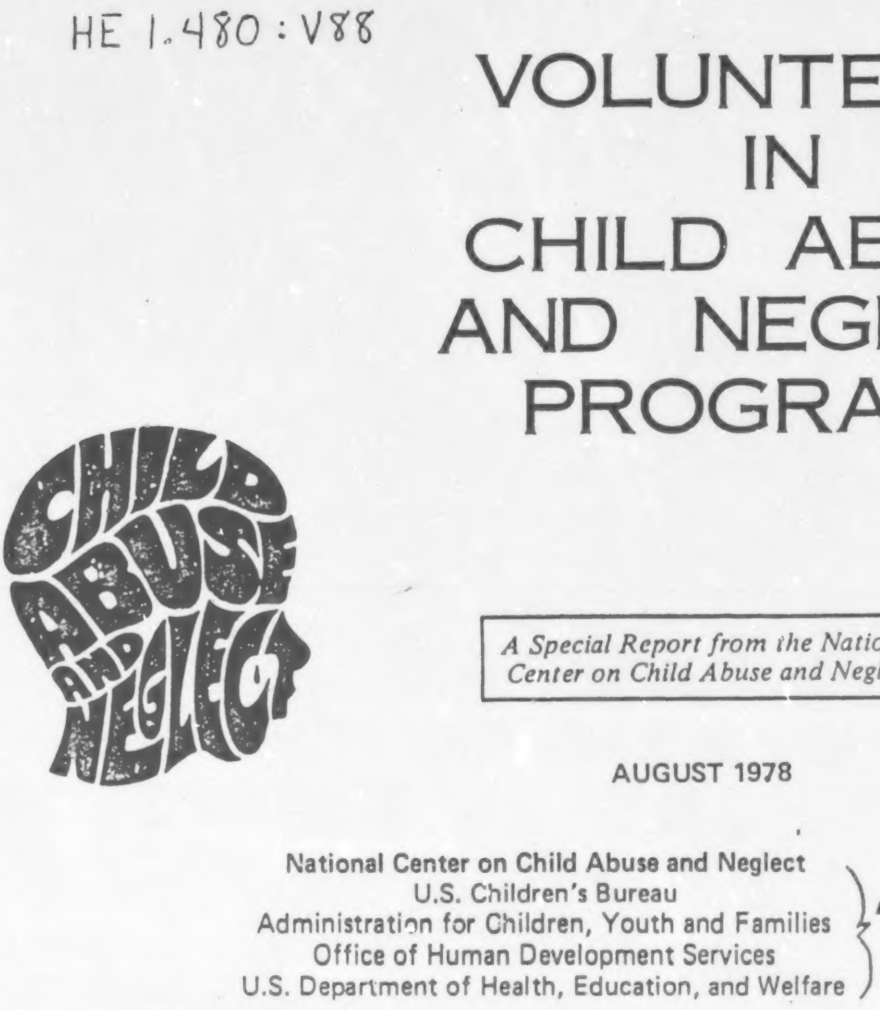
GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH

The largest publisher in the world is not Random House or McGraw-Hill, or any other commercial name with which you may be familiar. It is the United States government. In the last chapter we discussed some statistical sources published by government agencies, including reports and even reference books like Statistical Abstract, but these are only a fraction of the government's output. Each agency of the federal government publishes the results of its own research and of the research contracts that it lets to private organizations and individuals. The Congress publishes hearings, reports, legislation, and of course, The Congressional Record, the daily account of the proceedings of Congress.

Government publications are printed by the Government Printing Office (GPO) in Washington, or by one of its contractors, and are sent to designated libraries called depositories, which are required to keep documents in a separate collection. Only large libraries have the space to accommodate a complete collection of government documents. Small ones, like VC/UHV, are partial depositories, and choose to receive only a selected portion of the government publications. Since these documents are received on a continuing basis and are shelved within a few days of their arrival, they are good sources of current information.

Go on to page 2.

Using government documents requires you to think a bit differently from the way you do when dealing with other library materials. The regular book collection, as you know from the discussion back in Chapter 4, is classified by subject, and the books are located by call numbers which are codes for the subject content. Government publications are NOT arranged by subject; they are classified according to the agency which issues them. The Superintendent of Documents arranges them by a special classification system, using SuDocs numbers, which will look strange to you at first glance. We have reproduced to cover of a government document to show you how SuDocs numbers work.



HE 1.480:V88

VOLUNTEERS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS

CHILD
ABUSE
AND
NEGLECT

A Special Report from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

AUGUST 1978

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
U.S. Children's Bureau
Administration for Children, Youth and Families
Office of Human Development Services
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Parent agency and subagencies which issue the publication

Go on to page 3.

This is the way in which a SuDocs number is built:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	HE
Office of Human Development Services	1
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect	.480
VOLUNTEERS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS	:V88

HE 1.480:V88

Go on to page 4.

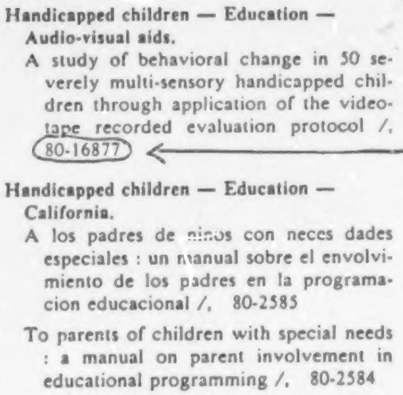
Publications of federal agencies and other government bodies are indexed through the federal government's own index, The Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications. The Monthly Catalog is not a true abstracting index, since it does not provide content summaries, but it does require you to follow the same kind of two-step process that an abstracting index uses.

STEP 1: Find the subject heading in the subject volume and get the entry number. (Once again, this is NOT a page number.)

Excerpt from subject volume

subject heading

(The subject headings in the Monthly Catalog are the same Library of Congress headings that are used in the card catalog.)



Handicapped children — Education — Audio-visual aids.

A study of behavioral change in 50 severely multi-sensory handicapped children through application of the videotape recorded evaluation protocol /, 80-16877

Handicapped children — Education — California.

A los padres de ninos con neces dades especiales : un manual sobre el envolvimiento de los padres en la programacion educacional /, 80-2585

To parents of children with special needs : a manual on parent involvement in educational programming /, 80-2584

entry number

Go on to page 5.

STEP 2: Locate the entry in the corresponding entry volume.

Excerpt from subject volume

Handicapped children — Education — Audio-visual aids.
A study of behavioral change in 50 severely multi-sensory handicapped children through application of the videotape recorded evaluation protocol /, 80-16877

Handicapped children — Education — California.
A los padres de ninos con neces dades especiales : un manual sobre el envolvimiento de los padres en la programacion educacional /, 80-2585
To parents of children with special needs : a manual on parent involvement in educational programming /, 80-2584

entry number

Excerpt from entry volume

SuDocs number

EDUCATION OFFICE
Health, Education, and Welfare Dept.
Washington, DC 20202

80-16877

HE 19.102:B 39

author
Curtis, W. Scott.

title
— A study of behavioral change in 50 severely multi-sensory handicapped children through application of the video-tape recorded evaluation protocol / W. Scott Curtis, University of Georgia. — [Washington] : Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, [Education Division], Office of Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, 1976.

publisher

publication date

20201

number of pages
ix, 154 p. ; 28 cm.
Project No. H-232529.
Grant No. OEG-0-72-5460.
Final report.
January 1976.
Bibliography: p. 65-67.
pbk.

subject headings
1. Handicapped children — Education — Audio-visual aids 2. Psychometrics. I. Donlon, Edward T., joint author. II United States. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped III. Georgia. University. IV. Title.
OCLC 4587007

computer number
(ignore it)

Go on to page 6.

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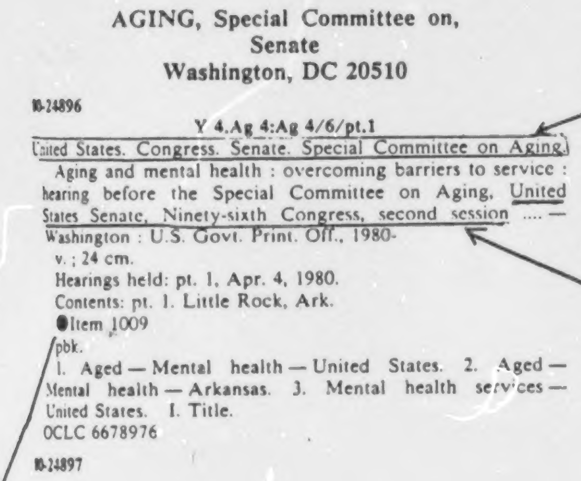
Publications issued by either house of Congress always indicate which specific Congress was responsible for the contents of the document. Make a note of this, because you will need to include it in your bibliography if you decide to use the document.

Excerpt from the Monthly Catalog



AGING, Special Committee on,
Senate
Washington, DC 20510

80-24896

Y 4.Ag 4:Ag 4/6/pt.1

United States. Congress. Senate. Special Committee on Aging.

Aging and mental health : overcoming barriers to service : hearing before the Special Committee on Aging, United States Senate, Ninety-sixth Congress, second session .... — Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980-

v. ; 24 cm.

Hearings held: pt. 1, Apr. 4, 1980.

Contents: pt. 1. Little Rock, Ark.

●Item 1009

pbk.

1. Aged — Mental health — United States. 2. Aged — Mental health — Arkansas. 3. Mental health services — United States. I. Title.

OCLC 6678976

80-24897

Issuing agency (This is the "author" by which you would enter this item in a bibliography.)

specific house of Congress

The ● indicates that the document is distributed free under the depository system. This increases the change that the Library will have a copy.

Go on to page 7.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Study the following entry from the Monthly Catalog. What is the SuDocs number?

80-8438

HE 23.1210:W 89

Martin, Mary Porter.

Worker burnout among child protective service workers : a special report from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect / developed by Mary Porter Martin and Susan L. Klaus. — [Washington] : Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, Children's Bureau, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, 1979.

20201

19 p. ; 28 cm. — (DHEW publication ; no. (OHDS) 79-30224)

Developed under Contract no. HEW-105-78-1101.

Sept. 1979.

Bibliography: p. 8-9.

●Item 445-L-1

pbk.

1. Social work with children — United States. 2. Child abuse — Services — United States. I. Klaus, Susan L., joint author. II. National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. III. Title. IV. Series: United States. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. DHEW publication ; no. (OHDS) 79-30224.

OCLC 5930124

(a)	80-8438	(Turn to page 8)
(b)	HE 23.1210:W89	(Turn to page 9)
(c)	5930124	(Turn to page 10)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

No, this is the entry number which identifies the item in the index volume. Look at the examples on pages 2, 3, and 4, and try the question again.

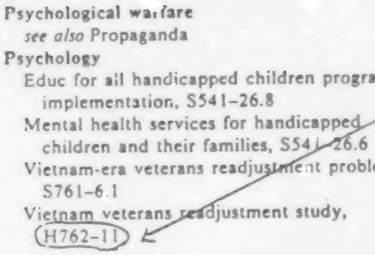
Correct. SuDocs numbers always begin with a letter of the alphabet which represents the name of the issuing agency. The "HE" in the example stands for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (which, by the way, no longer exists!)

Go on to page 11.

Even if you have forgotten this kind of number from the card catalog examples in Chapter 3, you should remember seeing it a few pages ago! Review page 4, and try the question again.

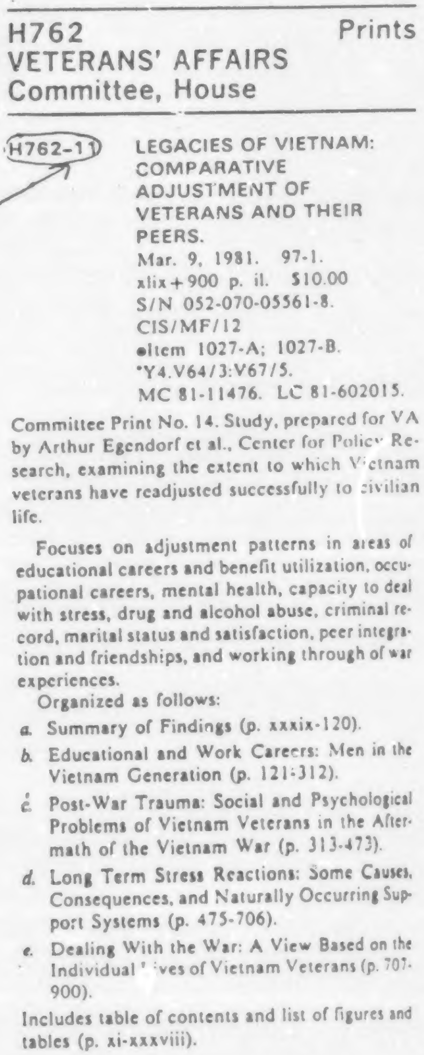
You can see by the example on page 5 that publications of Congress as well as agency publications are indexed in the Monthly Catalog. There is a special index, however, called Congressional Information Service (CIS), which is devoted entirely to the Congressional publications and gives more detailed coverage. Since CIS Index is published by the same company that produces American Statistics Index and Statistical Reference Index, its layout will look quite familiar to you. Follow the same two-step process that you used with the other indexes, looking up your subject in the index section, and the entry in the corresponding abstract section.

Name of committee (House Veterans' Affairs) which held the hearings listed in this section of the abstract volume. It is NOT the title of anything.



Psychological warfare
see also Propaganda
Psychology
Educ for all handicapped children programs, implementation, S541-26.8
Mental health services for handicapped children and their families, S541-26.6
Vietnam-era veterans readjustment problems, S761-6.1
Vietnam veterans readjustment study, H762-11

FIGURE 57 (a). Congressional Information Service, Index Volume, 1981. p. 657



H762 Prints
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
Committee, House

H762-11 LEGACIES OF VIETNAM: COMPARATIVE ADJUSTMENT OF VETERANS AND THEIR PEERS.
Mar. 9, 1981. 97-1.
xlix+900 p. il. $10.00
S/N 052-070-05561-8.
CIS/MF/12
●Item 1027-A; 1027-B.
*Y4.V64/3:V67/5.
MC 81-11476. LC 81-602015.

Committee Print No. 14. Study, prepared for VA by Arthur Egendorf et al., Center for Policy Research, examining the extent to which Vietnam veterans have readjusted successfully to civilian life.

Focuses on adjustment patterns in areas of educational careers and benefit utilization, occupational careers, mental health, capacity to deal with stress, drug and alcohol abuse, criminal record, marital status and satisfaction, peer integration and friendships, and working through of war experiences.

Organized as follows:
a. Summary of Findings (p. xxxix-120).
b. Educational and Work Careers: Men in the Vietnam Generation (p. 121-312).
c. Post-War Trauma: Social and Psychological Problems of Vietnam Veterans in the Aftermath of the Vietnam War (p. 313-473).
d. Long Term Stress Reactions: Some Causes, Consequences, and Naturally Occurring Support Systems (p. 475-706).
e. Dealing With the War: A View Based on the Individual Lives of Vietnam Veterans (p. 707-900).

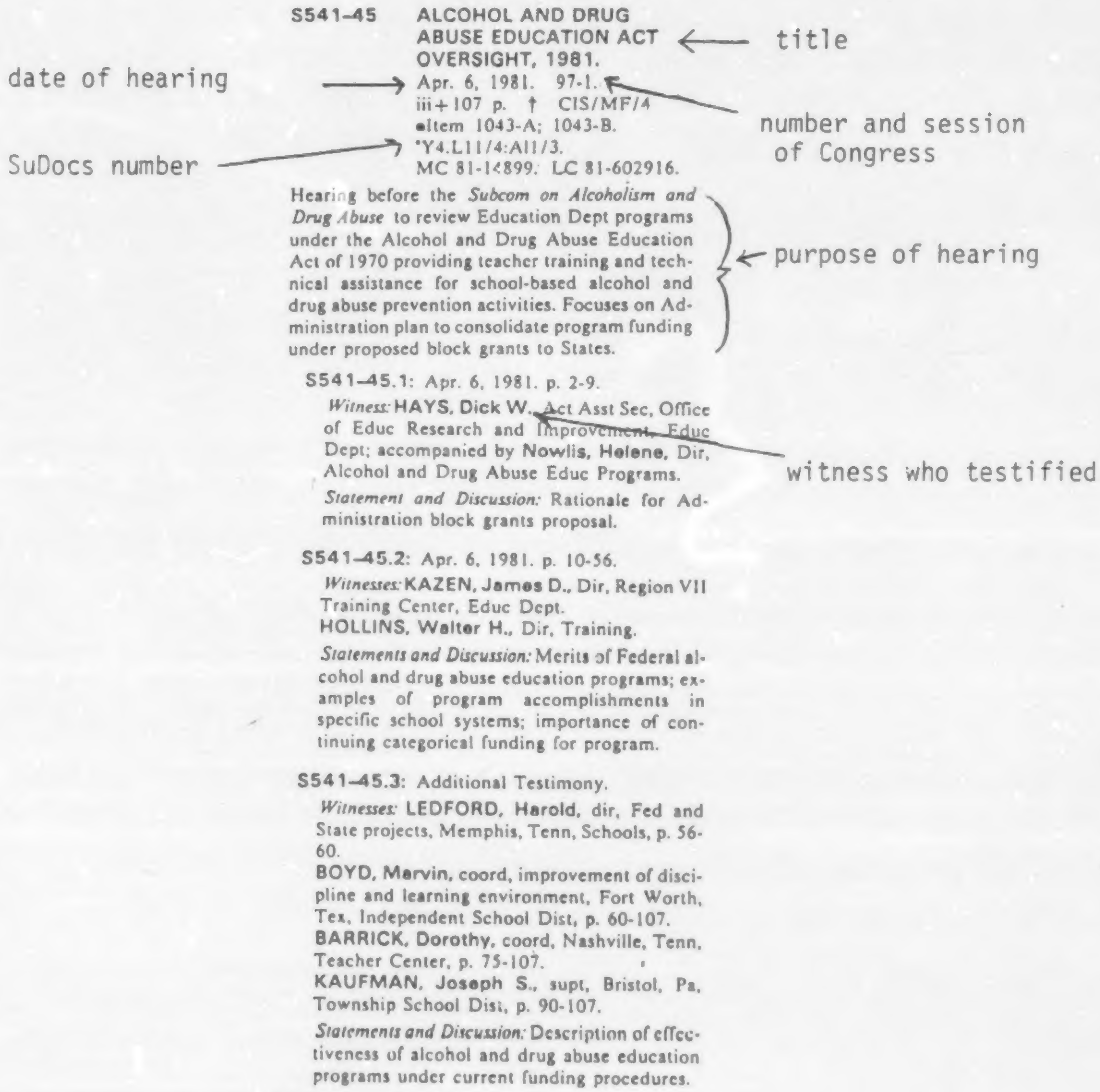
Includes table of contents and list of figures and tables (p. xi-xxxviii).

FIGURE 57 (b). Congressional Information Service, Abstracts Volume, 1981. p. 506.

Go on to page 12.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Congressional hearings are good sources of information because they include reports submitted by authorities and testimony of expert witnesses. The entries in CIS Abstracts will tell you everything of this nature that may be included in the documents.



S541-45 **ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT OVERSIGHT, 1981.**
Apr. 6, 1981. 97-1.
iii+107 p. † CIS/MF/4
•Item 1043-A; 1043-B.
*Y4.L11/4:Al1/3.
MC 81-14899. LC 81-602916.

Hearing before the *Subcom on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse* to review Education Dept programs under the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 providing teacher training and technical assistance for school-based alcohol and drug abuse prevention activities. Focuses on Administration plan to consolidate program funding under proposed block grants to States.

S541-45.1: Apr. 6, 1981. p. 2-9.

Witness: **HAYS, Dick W.**, Act Asst Sec, Office of Educ Research and Improvement, Educ Dept; accompanied by **Nowlis, Helene**, Dir, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Educ Programs.

Statement and Discussion: Rationale for Administration block grants proposal.

S541-45.2: Apr. 6, 1981. p. 10-56.

Witnesses: **KAZEN, James D.**, Dir, Region VII Training Center, Educ Dept.

HOLLINS, Walter H., Dir, Training.

Statements and Discussion: Merits of Federal alcohol and drug abuse education programs; examples of program accomplishments in specific school systems; importance of continuing categorical funding for program.

S541-45.3: Additional Testimony.

Witnesses: **LEDFORD, Harold**, dir, Fed and State projects, Memphis, Tenn, Schools, p. 56-60.

BOYD, Marvin, coord, improvement of discipline and learning environment, Fort Worth, Tex, Independent School Dist, p. 60-107.

BARRICK, Dorothy, coord, Nashville, Tenn, Teacher Center, p. 75-107.

KAUFMAN, Joseph S., supt, Bristol, Pa, Township School Dist, p. 90-107.

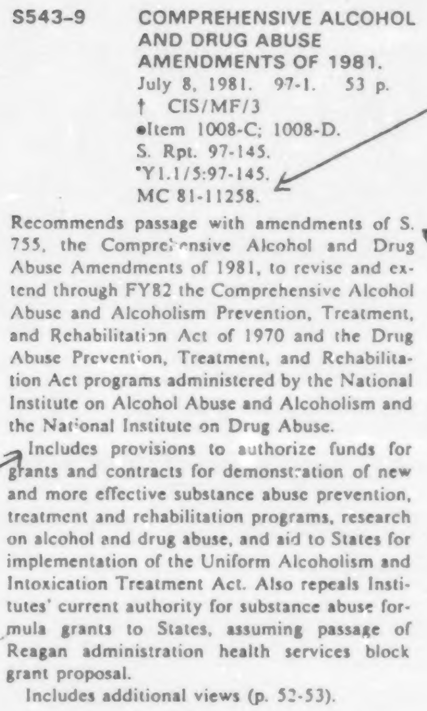
Statements and Discussion: Description of effectiveness of alcohol and drug abuse education programs under current funding procedures.

FIGURE 58. Congressional Information Service, Abstracts Volume, p. 899-900.

Go on to page 13.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hearings can be held to gather information, as in the example on the previous page, or to consider specific legislation pending before Congress. The example below is a hearing before the Senate, held to consider amendments to the Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1981.



S543-9 **COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AMENDMENTS OF 1981.**
July 8, 1981. 97-1. 53 p.
† CIS/MF/3
●Item 1008-C; 1008-D.
S. Rpt. 97-145.
°Y1.1/5:97-145.
MC 81-11258.

Recommends passage with amendments of S. 755, the Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1981, to revise and extend through FY82 the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 and the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act programs administered by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Includes provisions to authorize funds for grants and contracts for demonstration of new and more effective substance abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs, research on alcohol and drug abuse, and aid to States for implementation of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act. Also repeals Institutes' current authority for substance abuse formula grants to States, assuming passage of Reagan administration health services block grant proposal.

Includes additional views (p. 52-53).

The hearing is also indexed in the Monthly Catalog under this entry number.

Senate Bill #755
A proposed piece of legislation originates in either the House or the Senate, and is called a "bill" until it becomes law.

Purpose of the proposed law

FIGURE 59. Congressional Information Service, Abstracts Volume, 1981. p. 911.

Go on to page 14.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Using CIS Index, you can follow a bill through Congress from the time it is proposed until it is enacted into law. (Sometimes several years and many hearings and amendments later). This process is called a legislative history, and should you need to compile one, ask a Reference Librarian to help you get started.

The examples we have been considering are all federal documents, published by the U. S. government. The agencies and legislatures of each state government also publish information, but some states provide better indexing and control of these documents than others do. The Texas State Documents Index is not especially easy to use, and we will not attempt to explain it here. If your research requires you to investigate Texas state documents, ask a Reference Librarian for assistance.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand how to use government documents, you may answer the library practice questions on the next page, and then give yourself a pat on the back. You have finished the entire unit!!

NAME:________________________ INSTRUCTOR:________________________

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1) Locate the 1980 subject index to the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications (Docs Ref 1980, volume 2), and look up the subject heading "Psychopharmacology".

   a) What is the entry number for the report called "Psychotropic Drugs: Approaches to Psychopharmacologic Drug Use"?

   b) Find this entry in the main volume and give the Su Docs number.

   c) Does the Library own a copy of this report? (Government publications are shelved on the second floor.)

2) Locate the 1982 index volume of CIS (Docs Ref 49 .C62 1982) and look up "Psychiatry".

   a) What is the entry number for a report on the Federal Criminal Code Revision of The Insanity Defense?

   b) Find this entry in the abstracts volume and give the Su Docs number.

   c) Does the Library own a copy of this document?